

The Mining Journal.

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1812.—Vol. XL.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1870.

(WITH SUPPLEMENT) {STAMPED ...SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED...FIVEPENCE.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.
(ESTABLISHED 1842.)

The great advance in the price of tin is creating an immense demand for shares in good tin mines. At the ROCHFORDS TIN MINE (Roche, Cornwall), in 3000 shares, large returns can be made at a very low cost, whilst black tin is now over 80s. per ton. A most important discovery has taken place in the middle lode. At a depth of only 5 fms. from the surface the lode has been extraordinarily rich, being in some parts worth a hundredweight or more of tin to the ton of lode. The latest accounts state that not only does the late discovery continue but the lode has further improved, and the tinstuff now being raised is the richest yet seen in the mine. The shares have risen to 12s. 6d., and are advancing. The mine is situated at the head of the Goss Moors, from which millions worth of tin have been raised.

Every description of shares BOUGHT and SOLD at net prices.

Bankers: Metropolitan Bank.

MR. W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the following SHARES, free of commission:—

75 Anglo-Austral, 19s. 6d.	100 Frontino, 16s. 6d.	25 So. Condurrow, 23½.
50 Anglo-Brazil, 9s. 6d.	5 Great Vor.	10 St. John del Rey, 20½.
10 Asheton, 28 18s. 9d.	10 Great Laxey, 18½.	60 Taquaril, 8s. 9d. prem.
25 Australasian, 23½.	50 Gen. Brazilian, 16s. 9d.	15 Tan-yr-Alit.
20 Bwadrain Cons., 42s.	40 Gt. No. Laxey, 8s.	5 Tankerville, 18½.
20 Brynpostig.	10 Great Rock, 26½.	2 Van.
15 Bwch Consols, 23½.	15 Hingston Down, 30s.	21 Van Consols, 24½.
25 Caegynon, 27½.	50 Holmshush and Kelly	25 West Mar. 27½.
40 Calbeck Fells, 25s. 6d.	Bray, 22s. 6d.	50 West Pant-y-Gof, 20s. 9
40 Chontales, 11½.	15 Marke Valley, 26 16 3	5 W. Godolphin, 10s. 6d.
30 Drake Walls, 30s.	25 New Lovell.	15 W. Tankerville, 23 9
10 Don Pedro, 23 13s. 9d.	40 No. Trekerby, 11s. 9d.	5 W. Chiverton, 23½.
15 East Caradon, 24½.	20 Pen'Alit, 34s.	30 W. Drake Walls, 5s. 9d.
60 Elipse, 1s. 9d. prem.	50 Postarena, 23s. 6d.	10 Wh. Grenville, 39s.
10 East Lovell, 27½.	75 Port Phillip, 10s. 6d.	25 Wheat Uny.
25 E. New Lovell, 14s. 9d.	10 Pacific, 27½.	30 Wh. Crebor, 16s. 9d.
20 Frank Mills, 23s.	3 Providence.	

CAEGYON MINE.—I strongly recommend the purchase of these shares, for the following reasons:—

- 1.—The shares are fully paid—no further liability—cash balance in hand nearly £8000.
- 2.—Above the 40 fm. level several thousand pounds worth of lead ore has been broken and sold. There is also a considerable quantity of ore standing and now being stoped, leaving good profits. In the bottom of the same level two winzes are being sunk in a lode worth from 1½ to 2 tons of lead per fathom. The 50 fm. level is being driven to intersect these winzes, and when completed between 300 and 400 tons of lead ore will be laid open in the back of the 50 alone.
- 3.—The south lode is rich for blende, and will soon lay open scores of fathoms of good stoping ground.
- 4.—The machinery is all in perfect order, and worked by water-power. See full report in *Mining Journal* of 30th April.
- 5.—Early dividends may confidently be relied upon.

W. H. B. transacts business in every description of shares at the best market prices, and free of commission.

Bankers: The Metropolitan Bank (Limited), Cornhill, E.C.

MR. W. L. WILLIAM WARD,
93, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN RISLEY, (SWORN) STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. Y. CHRISTIAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.
Bankers: Bank of England.

MR. T. A. MUNDY, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
38, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.
Bankers: City Bank.

MR. JOHN MOSS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
ST. MICHAEL'S CHAMBERS, 42, CORNHILL, E.C.
Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane, E.C.

MR. J. B. REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
70 AND 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: City Bank.

MESSRS. A. STUART AND CO., 93, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.

MR. THOMAS ROSEWARNE, SHAREDEALER,
81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

T. R. has BUSINESS in the following SHARES for cash or time on. Parties desirous of dealing for time on will please state the number of shares and the names of mines, and they will be dealt with upon liberal terms:—

Asheton.	Hingston Down.	West Maria.
Bronfloyd.	Tan-yr-Alit.	Tincroft.
Bwch Consols.	Pen'Alit.	South Condurrow.
Cae Gynon.	Penrhyn.	West Seton.
Chontales.	Tankerville.	Plympton.
Devon Consols.	West Tankerville.	West Chiverton.
Don Pedro.	Van.	South Frances.
East Lovell.	Van Consols.	Sweetland Creek.
Pacific.	East Caradon.	Wheat Crebor.
Great Rock.	East Basset.	Gawton.
Prince of Wales.	Wheat Agar.	Providence.

T. R., being a member of the Mining Exchange, is not allowed, by its rules, to advertise shares at fixed prices; if he were, it would surprise some parties to know the price he is prepared to sell at for time on, particularly in some of the Welsh mines he has recently personally inspected, which now stand at high prices.

All communications by letter or telegram received in strict confidence, and punctually attended to.

Money advanced to any extent on good mining shares.

Office hours Ten to Four.

Bankers: Bank of England.

MR. H. WADDINGTON, 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

H. W., having just returned from Cornwall, can give the latest reliable information on South Condurrow, Wheat Agar, New Seton, Wheat Uny, East Lovell, &c.

MR. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Established 15 years), has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at net prices:—

25 Asheton, 28½.	50 East Seton, 20s.	20 Penrhyn, 23 1s.
25 Anglo-Argent., 23s. 3d.	5 East Lovell, 27 6s. 3d.	50 Prince of Wales, 19s.
20 Bronfloyd, 23 16s. 9d.	10 E. Basset, 29½.	1 Providence, 23 7s. 6d.
20 Branganza, 18s. 6d.	20 East Bottle Hill, 10s.	20 Pacific, 27 3s. 9d.
30 Bwch Cons., 23 13s. 9	10 Frontino, 16s. 6d.	10 Penrhyn, 23 16s.
20 Bwadrain Consols.	10 Great Rock, 26½.	100 Penrhyn Consols, 16s.
10 Chiverton Moor, 25s.	50 Gen. Brazil, 23s. 6d.	60 So. Darren, 36s.
15 Cefn Consols.	5 Great Laxey, 18 7s. 6	20 So. Condurrow, 23 1s.
50 Chontales, 26s. 6d.	5 Great Vor, 21½.	50 Sweetland Creek, 9s. 6d.
10 Chiv. Valley, 24 1s. 9d.	60 Great Retallack.	5 Tankerville, 18½.
30 Calbeck Fells, 26s. 3d.	100 Great Treveddod.	10 Tan-yr-Alit, 23 13s. 9d.
20 Chiverton, 22s.	50 Hingston, 17s. 6d.	50 Taquaril, 8s. 6d. pm.
15 Cardigan Bay, 27½.	50 Guerrero, 16s. 6d.	20 Tan-yr-Alit, 23 13s. 9d.
1 Devon Consols, 21½.	20 Hammett.	10 Tan-yr-Alit, 23 13s. 9d.
25 Drake Walls, 30s.	50 Harwood Con., 5s. 6d.	10 Tan-yr-Alit, 23 13s. 9d.
20 East Grenville, 39s.	50 No. Trekerby, 11s. 9d.	20 Tan-yr-Alit, 23 13s. 9d.
100 Excelsior.	20 Okef Tor.	20 Tan-yr-Alit, 23 13s. 9d.
	50 Pen'Alit, 29s.	20 Tan-yr-Alit, 23 13s. 9d.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 21 years), is a SELLER at net prices of:—

2 Miners; 100 West Pant-y-Gof; 50 Bwadrain Consols; 30 Bronfloyd; 6 South Frances; 25 Fulbrean; 70 East Chiverton; 50 Wheat Agar; 20 Wheat Grenville; 10 Nautilus; 100 Pen'Alit; 40 Drake Walls; 40 Wheat Trelawny; 5 East Lovell; 35 West Tankerville; 25 Bwch Consols; 60 North Trekerby; 30 East Grenville; 100 Great Caradon; 90 Redmoor; 35 Van Consols; 60 East Seton; 30 Calbeck Fells; 100 East New Wheat Lovell; 25 Hammett; 125 Gwydyr Park; 20 Pacific; 40 Carn Camborne; 100 Sweetland Creek; 50 Van Consols; 60 Plympton.

Mr. BUDGE recommends the purchase of Bwadrain Consols at the present low price. There was sold on the 5th inst. 80 tons of lead ore.

THE VAN, TANKERVILLE, WEST TANKERVILLE, BWLCH CONSOLS, BRONFLOYD, GREAT ROCK, AND OTHER WELSH LEAD MINES.

IMPORTANT TO SHAREHOLDERS AND OTHERS.

PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST—SYNOPSIS OF CORNISH AND DEVON MINES." &c., of Friday, May 6, No. 581, and also of yesterday, Friday, May 13, No. 582, price 6d. each copy, forwarded on application, contains information on the following mines:—
The Van. Bronfloyd. North Crofty.
Tankerville. Great Rock. East Seton.
West Tankerville. East Seton. Chontales.
Bwlch Consols. Great Western.

THE LONDON DAILY RECORD—STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

Published every evening at 5 o'clock.

Forwarded by same night's mail to subscribers.

Entered at Stationers' Hall, July, 1866.

Contains the latest closing prices of any share-list published; showing the rise and fall in railways, banks, foreign stocks, colonial securities, American securities, foreign railways; telegraphic, insurance, steamship, and miscellaneous shares; Cornish and Welsh mines, foreign gold mines, &c.

With remarks on the daily operations, and advice as to purchases or sales.

Annual subscription, £1 1s.; by post, £2 2s.; monthly subscription by post, 4s.; single copy, 1d.; by post, 2d.

Published by P. WATSON, Stock and Sharedealer, 79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, STOCK AND MINING SHAREDEALER, 76, OLD BROAD STREET (and Mining Exchange), LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: Alliance Bank.

MR. JAMES STOCKER, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 31, THREADNEEDLE STREET (and Mining Exchange), LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. W. H. CUELLO, No. 42, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
Daily price-list on application.

WALTER TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C., DEALS in all descriptions of ENGLISH and FOREIGN SECURITIES, either for immediate cash or the fortnightly settlement.

Recommends the purchase of shares in the VAN MINE, undoubtedly the richest lead mine, and the safest investment known.

W. T. has business in Cornish shares, and pays particular attention to the Brazilian and Californian Gold Mine shares. From his long residence in the Brazil he is able to afford full information as to the prospects of the gold mines of that country.

SILK AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS, CHIEF OFFICES: 32, REGENT STREET, PICCADILLY, W. CITY OFFICES: 36, MARK LANE, E.C.

We are prepared to negotiate the Purchase or Sale of Stocks and Shares in Consols, Foreign Bonds, Railways, Insurance, Banks, Gas, Mining, and other Companies.

FRANK LEMMER, Secretary.

MR. J. B. HAWKES, 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C., has FOR SALE the following shares:—

10 W. Tankerville, 23 2s.	10 Stray Park, 42s.	10 West Basset, 6s. 6d.
20 No. Crofty, 23 1s. 9d.	50 Port Phillip, 17s. 9d.	20 Lovell Consols.
20 Cefn Consols.	30 Rossa Grande, 18s. 9d.	3 Tankerville, 18½.
15 W. Trelawny, 6s. 9d.	5 St. John del Rey, 20½.	10 Van Consols, 24 10 9
50 Wheat Crebor, 16s. 3d.	50 W. Pant-y-Gof, 21s.	20 Bwadrain Consols.
15 Hammett.	20 W. Tankerville, 23 2s.	1 Devon Consols, 21½.

ENDIAN AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, 85, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphs, Railways, Insurance, Banks, Canals, Hotels, Mines (home and abroad), Steamships, &c., together with every other description of Stocks, Bought or Sold for cash or fortnightly settlement.

Our long experience has taught us to deal with caution. We act accordingly.

Investors can make money, and for safety they should do their business only through us.

We advise capitalists and investors to make immediate application for shares in the Terras Tin Company (Limited) and the Aberdunant Lead Mining Company (Limited). The former, in Cornwall, will rise to as many pounds as now selling for shillings; the latter, in the Van district, will be the next great prize in Montgomeryshire. Letters and telegrams receive prompt attention.

ENDIAN AND CO., 85, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

Twenty-five Years' Experience.

MR. F. W. MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

To save heavy loss, F. W. M. should be consulted by investors before embarking their money in the rubbish now so strongly recommended by interested parties.

Daily List published every evening in time for post will be regularly forwarded to those favouring me with their business (free).

Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

MESSRS. J. HUME AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., have BUSINESS in—

Closing Prices, Friday.

Prince of Wales, 19s.	14½	14½	14½	14½	14½	14½	14½	14½	14½
Cook's Kitchen, 33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
Tincroft, 11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½
Great Vor, 27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½
East Lovell, 26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½
Drake Walls, 30s.	30s.	30s.	30s.	30s.	30s.	30s.	30s.	30s.	30s.
Marke Valley, 26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½
New Lovell, 2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
West Maria, 23½	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½
East W. Tankerville, 23½	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½

BUYERS also of PRINCE OF WALES, TANKERVILLE, and WEST TANKERVILLE. The "Investment Record and Mining Review," price 6d. May issue in a day or two.

Bankers: The London Joint-Stock Bank.

MR. HENRY MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, has FOR SALE, at net prices, for cash, the following shares:—

100 Virtuous Lady (offer wanted).	50 North Crofty, 23 7s. 6	20 Tankerville, 21s.
10 Mary Ann, 21s.	50 So. Condurrow, 23½.	10 W. Chiverton, 23½.
50 Prince of Wales, 19s. 3	20 West Maria, 23 13s. 9d.	20 Pacific, 27½.
100 Wheat Agar, 23½.	10 Bwlch Cons., 23 13s. 9	20 Taquaril, 7s. 9d. pm.
10 Tan-yr-Alit, 23½.	150 West Pant-y-Gof, 21s.	25 Great Retallack, 21½
20 Bronfloyd, 23 16s. 3d.	20 Llanarmon.	60 North Trekerby, 10s.
20 East Lovell, 27½.	20 Hammett.	100 Pen'Alit, 23 13s. 9d.
60 Great Rock, 26½.	30 Nanteco Consols.	50 W. Tankerville, 23½.
10 Great Vor, 27½.	10 Providence, 23½.	30 Bwadrain Cons., 23 9
5 Van, 23½.	50 Van Consols, 24 10 9	100 Excelsior.
25 Drake Walls, 30s.	25 Drake Walls, 30s.	100 Harwood Con., 7s. 6d.
80 Chontales, 21 13s. 9d.	50 East Caradon, 21½.	10 Cefn Consols, 23½.

EXCELSIOR.—MR. HENRY MANSELL advises the immediate purchase of these shares. A leader of tin has been discovered in the bottom of the old workings of very rich quality, and a great improvement may soon be expected.

VAN CONSOLS, WEST JEWELL, and EAST CARADON should also be bought for an advance.

Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank. References exchanged.

MR. C. A. POWELL, BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, No. 1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BUSINESS as BUYER or SELLER in all shares currently dealt in.

Telegrams promptly attended to.

References exchanged.

Pacific, Bwlch, West Pant-y-Gof, Van, Pen'Alit, Tan-yr-Alit, Asheton, Frontino, and Brynpostig.

Mr. POWELL has Special Business in the above.

Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS, MINING AGENT, AND GENERAL SHAREDEALER, 3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

MR. JOHN GIBBS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 51, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
All kinds of shares bought and sold at closest market prices.
Bankers: London and County Bank.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 3, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, E.C.
Business operations in Mining Shares effected at close market rates.

MR. WILLIAM SEWARD, STOCK AND MINING SHARE BROKER, 19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Every description of shares BOUGHT and SOLD at the best market prices.

Second edition, price 6d.

SELF HELP TO PATENT LAW;

Also, price 1s.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PATENT LAWS.

By GEORGE DAVIES, C.E.

Published at the Office for Patents, 4, St. Ann's-square, Manchester, by GEORGE DAVIES, C.E. (late John Davies and Son).

Established 1835.

LEAD MINES AS AN INVESTMENT.

Now ready, by J. H. MUNCHISON, Esq., F.R.G.S.,

FOURTH EDITION OF

THE "LEAD MINES OF CARDIGANSHIRE AND MONTGOMERYSHIRE,"—districts comprising VAN, DYLIFFE, LISBURN, EAST DARREN, SOUTH DARREN, CEFN BRWYN, and other important Mines. With a MAP, showing the position of the different Mines, arranged and drawn specially for this Pamphlet.

This edition is revised, with additional remarks, and brought up to the present date. Price 1s.

S. Austinfrs, London, E.C.

Fifth Edition, now ready. Post-free, seven stamps.

HOW TO INVEST, AND WHAT TO SELECT—THE CAPITALISTS' GUIDE.

Containing full explanation of the Cost-book System, and other statistical information.

Published by E. J. BARTLETT, 30, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.

MR. E. J. BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, No. 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C., transacts business at net prices in every description of security.

*SPECIAL BUSINESS in Devon Great Consols, Tankerville, Minera, East Lovell, Van, Spearne Moor, West Seton, West Chiverton, Bwlch Consols, Bronfloyd, North Pool, Frank Mills, East Seton, and Great Western shares.

BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 36, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
The INVESTMENT CIRCULAR, published on the first Wednesday in each month. Subscription, 2s. a year, including postage; a single copy, 6d.

The HANDY-BOOK FOR INVESTORS, comprising a sketch of the Rise, Progress, and Present Character of every species of Investment, British, Colonial, and Foreign; including an estimate of their comparative safety and profit. Bound in cloth, 10s. 6d.

BRITISH MINES AND MINING, comprising a comparison of Mining with other Investments; a description of the Mining Districts of the United Kingdom, and a detailed account of the tin, Copper, Lead, and other Mines in Cornwall, Devon, Salop, Wales, and the Isle of Man; with a complete Glossary of Mining Terms. Bound in cloth, 2s. 6d.

Cheques to be crossed London and Westminster or Alliance Bank.

MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, AND MINE AGENT, 12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.

Mr. THOMPSON recommends the purchase of NEW CENTRAL SNAILBEACH shares, as this mine will become the most valuable property in the district; also of LLANIDLOES WHEAL VAN.

Free on application a few remarks on "Mining in the Llanidloes (Van) district," also on "The Science of Investments."

MESSRS. W. DUNN AND CO. desire to make known that they HAVE OPENED OFFICES as below, for the PURCHASE and SALE of STOCKS AND SHARES.

W. D. and Co., having had a long experience of mines, mining vicissitudes, and the so-called mining market, are in a position to transact their business on as favourable terms as any other office, and intend to adopt the principle of advertising shares at fixed prices, being convinced that it is for the interest of the investor, and a safeguard to him against being entrapped into the purchase of unmarketable and worthless shares, a sad experience of which W. D. and Co. have already had.

W. D. and Co., from personal knowledge of the mines of Cornwall, Devon, and Wales, and correspondence with reliable agents on the spot, are in a position to give truthful information of the state of the different mines, but will in no way undertake the responsibility of advising as to the purchase or sale of any shares whatever.

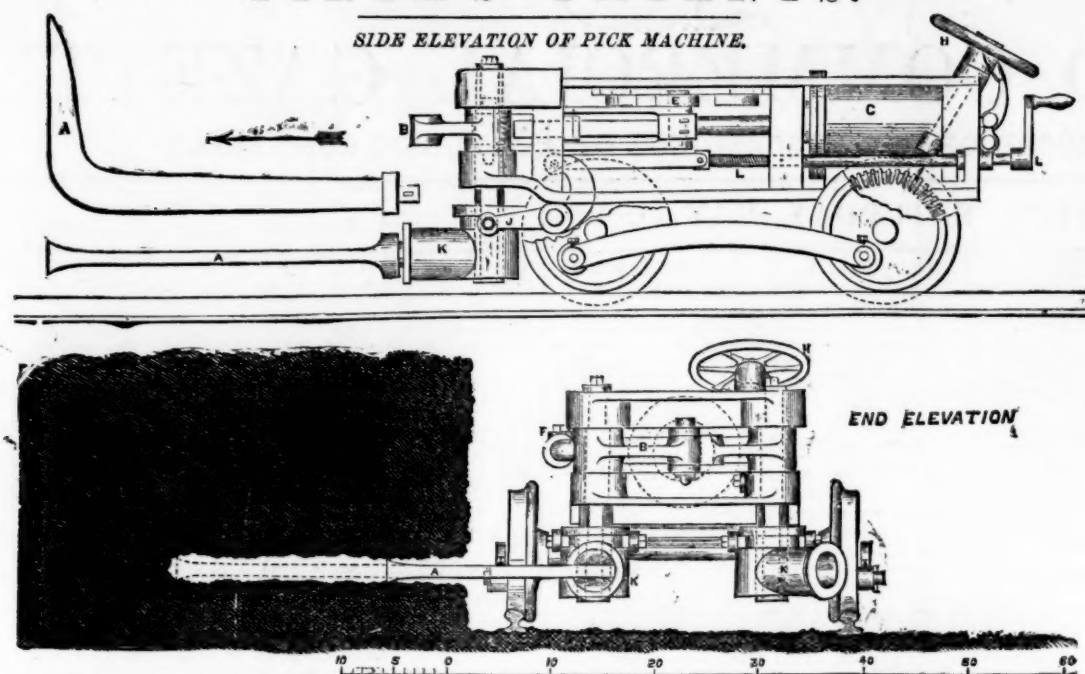
Should W. D. and Co. be favoured with the patronage they have reason to expect, a list of shares, &c., on hand for sale, will be published weekly in these columns.

As the business of W. D. and Co. is supported by an adequate capital, they will be prepared to make advances to their customers on share securities deposited.

Bankers and Reference: National Provincial Bank of England.

The following shares are FOR SALE, free of commission:—

COMPRESSED AIR COAL-CUTTING MACHINERY. FIRTH'S PATENTS.



These Machines are now working with the most perfect success,
Both practically and commercially.

They are portable, easily managed, and not more liable to get out of order than other ordinary machinery. They EXPEDITE the OPENING of NEW PITS. There is LESS BREAKAGE of COAL, and a consequent INCREASE in its VALUE, with a DECREASE in its COST of PRODUCTION. The VENTILATION OF THE MINE IS IMPROVED, the RISK OF ACCIDENTS DIMINISHED, and the SEVERE PHYSICAL CONDITIONS of COAL-PIT LABOUR are, by the USE of these MACHINES, MODIFIED and MUCH RELIEVED.

For terms of use, and for admission to see the machines at work, apply to—

MR. FIRTH 15, YORK PLACE, LEEDS.

*. One of these Machines has "holed" during the last Twelve Months upwards of 30,000 yards to an average depth of 3 feet 6 inches.

TITANIC STEEL AND IRON COMPANY, LIMITED, FOREST STEEL WORKS, COLEFORD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF **MUSHET'S TITANIC BORER STEEL.**

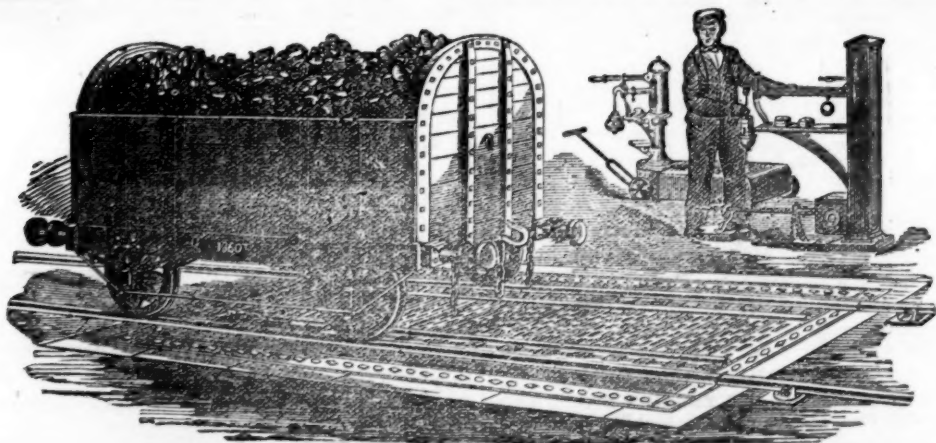
R. MUSHET'S Special Steel for Lathe and Planing Tools (a new Steel which REQUIRES NO HARDENING after being forged); Mushet's Titanic Cast Steel for Taps and Dies, Lathe and Planing Tools, Drills, Punches, Chisels, Shear Blades, Hammers, &c., &c.

Double Shear Steel; Spring Steel; Blister Steel; Files.

MINERS' HAMMERS AND MALLETS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

LONDON: Mr. HENRY MUSHET, LOMBARD EXCHANGE, E.C. GLASGOW: Messrs. JOHN DOWNIE and CO., 1, ROYAL BANK PLACE. NEW YORK: Messrs. CHARLES CONGREVE AND SON, 104 and 106, JOHN STREET.

HODGSON AND STEAD, MANUFACTURERS OF WEIGHBRIDGES, for Roads and Railways, Of any power and dimensions, and to the standards of all nations; ALSO PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF **SELF-INDICATING WEIGHING MACHINES.**



Works: Irwell Street, Salford, Manchester.
Show Rooms: 11, New Bailey Street, Salford Manchester.

Original Correspondence.

THE MINES REGULATION BILL.

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me to ask, through your columns, the mine agents who have not answered my recent circular to do so as soon as possible, and, lest they should have lost the circular, permit me to repeat the questions asked:—

Name of mine.
Number of children working under 12 years of age.
" " " " over 12 under 13.
" " " " 13 " 14.
Number of above who can read but not write.
Number who can both read and write.

Penzance, May 11.

THOMAS CORNISH,
Secretary of Committee.

ON CRIMES OF OUTRAGE BY TRADES UNIONISTS.

SIR,—Since I last addressed you on working men's questions the complaint I made against Trades Unions, of not rejecting and denouncing coercion as a means of filling their ranks, has received mournful illustration in outrages in Sheffield and Manchester. A very short time now will pass before it will be seen whether my foreboding, that this lamentable shortcoming of the leading men of Trades Unions would put them out of Court when their case came before Parliament, was true or not. They will soon find to their cost that the House of Commons will not for a moment sanction terrorism or intimidation as interfering with the free right of every working man to fix the rate of his day's work. I deeply regret that the utter unworthiness and incompetency of their leaders will damage the cause of the working men when they come to ask for the freedom of association for self-defence they are so well entitled to. To leaders such as those who now guide their councils assuredly nothing will be granted; the only anxiety will be so to restrain them that they may be unable to break the law, or do mischief. The absurdities of the so-called "International Working Men's Association" (mixed up with politics of date here), advocating democracy and much nonsense of that kind, do not deserve much of my time or attention. Their supporters are much of the same class as the Fenian sympathisers, and just as sanguine in striving to advocate a state of things which, by destroying security, would (if it could possibly succeed) reduce working men to poverty, from the destruction of the establishments which furnish employment to pay wages.

A MAN OF EXPERIENCE.

THE COMPOUND ENGINE.

SIR,—“Coalmaster,” in the Journal of last week, brings to notice an erratum in my paper, published in the Supplement to the Journal of April 30, on the Compound Engine, committed by myself. Instead of writing “applies to engines with slow piston-speed, and having no fly-wheel,” it ought to read, “applies to engines with slow-piston speed, or having no fly-wheel.” I think it is not fair to quote the speed of piston through a portion of the stroke only, and that, too, under the most favourable circumstances—whilst the full initial force of the steam is acting. In my opinion, the mean, and not the maximum, speed ought only to be considered. Of course, the “Cornish” Engine is a special type of itself, and generally admitted to be the most economical for pumping and winding purposes, but quite inadmissible in marine engineering, where 80 or 100 revolutions, or even more, are required per minute. Even with this rate we seldom exceed a mean piston speed of 800 feet per minute. Steam-jacketting the cylinder covers, as proposed by “Coalmaster,” is not at all new, and his further suggestion of applying this principle to the piston is not bad, if it can be done without involving any complication, which I rather question.—Middlesborough, May 11. G. R. MORDUE.

DYNAMITE.

SIR,—I have read the letters of your correspondents, “W. O.” and “A. R. R. O.” respecting the use of Dynamite. As to the safety of this blasting compound, I can fully endorse all that has been said in favour of it, having made several experiments; and I am perfectly satisfied that Dynamite is one of the strongest blasting agents yet discovered; but in consequence of the alleged injurious effect it is supposed to have upon the health of the miners, causing very severe headache, I find it impossible to induce them to use it underground.

EDALK.

THE WESTPHALIAN IRON TRADE.

SIR,—A correspondent of the *Berlin Exchange Gazette* writes that as the question of the abolition of the duty on raw iron and the diminution of duty on other kinds is revived, it may not be inopportune to take a glance at the rate of returns which the Westphalian iron trade has given for a series of years, according to statistics furnished of the business results of the smelting works from the year 1863 to the present time:—

For 1863 to 1864, average rate of dividend	8½ per cent.
1864 to 1865	7½ “
1865 to 1866	7 “
1866 to 1867	(the war) 7 “
1867 to 1868	7½ “
1868 to 1869	9½ “

From these figures it is clear that the iron industry of Westphalia has, with the exception of the year 1866, steadily progressed, and, in a financial point, has attained to that position that capital will more and more be invested in it; and to what an extent of development it is yet capable the following figures, which give the production and consumption of iron per head for 1865, will enable us to judge:—

The production in England amounted to 300 lbs. per head; in North America, 75; Belgium, 100; France, 60; and the Zollverein, 36. The consumption in England and North America each 100 lbs.; Belgium, 65; France, 53; and the Zollverein, 38 lbs. With the exception, therefore, of Austria, Russia, and the South of Europe, the Zollverein stands last of the great iron industrial powers, but is capable—as is well proved in the last few years—of a very largely increased production. The iron industry of Westphalia is especially flourishing, and all the smelting works are full of work. The railways, as also private wants, absorb a large quantity, and future prospects are most favourable. The demands from England for speiseisen can hardly be satisfied. Here, then, is a good opening for English enterprise and capital.—Bonn, May 6. Q.

RHENISH PRUSSIA—No. X.

SIR,—The prospectus of the Phoenix Mines, which appeared in your advertising columns of last week, induced me to visit this most interesting district, in the centre of which, and near to the village of Muck, the mines are situated. Here I was courteously received by the director, Herr Jäger, and the Obersteiger, with whom I carefully inspected the mine at surface and underground. There are very many rich lead mines in the district, which I shall not now particularise. To the south, and about a mile distant, at Marbach, an old mine, abandoned from want of sufficient engine power, has been resumed, in which a course or lead of very great value was immediately opened upon, and all is now activity, two steam-engines being at work, and the well-known German lead-dressing machinery is being erected there. On the Phoenix Mine are, as described, steam-engines for pumping, hauling, and dressing. These are all well located, and adequate to the sinking of the mine to more than double its present depth, and to the hauling and dressing, with very slight additions, of more than four times the amount of ore at present raised. The shaft has been so placed that it will intersect the lode at about the 65 fm. level under adit. The deepest point in the mine is 41 fms. This level is being extended on a lode 18 to 20 feet wide, under the courses of ore, which have been continuous and extending in length in all the upper levels from near the surface to the present level. Since the reports attached to the prospectus were written a side lode has been discovered, 4 to 6 ft. wide, with a leader of lead 1½ to 2 ft. wide; this is in whole ground to surface. In the stope referred to in Captain Rickard's report as carrying “a leader of solid lead, 4 in. thick at the hanging wall, and near the foot wall two leaders of 1 ft. 3 in. and 1 ft.,” and making together 2 ft. 7 in. of solid lead, an improvement has taken place, and there is in this stope a leader certainly 4 ft. wide of solid lead. As it is certain that 1½ in. of lead will turn out 1 ton to the fathom, and that the average value of the lead is 13s., your readers can judge of the worth of the lode at this place, which bids fair to equal in value its neighbour, Ludrich, in which recently another immense course of lead ore has been dis-

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, said it was his duty to address to the proprietors a few remarks upon the progress of the bank during the year 1869, and to draw their attention to the very important proposition to be submitted respecting the addition to the capital of the bank. He need not trouble them with any lengthened remarks upon the progress of the bank in 1869; it was sufficient to say that it had been satisfactory in every respect both in London and in the country the business had shown a rate of development and progress which was satisfactory to the directors and which he believed would be equally satisfactory to the share holders. In all departments there had been an increase of business. When he last had the pleasure of meeting the shareholders he ventured to express a hope that the year 1869 would prove better than the preceding one; that it would not, in fact, be a year of stagnation and of anticipations but that it would be, far in advance of the preceding year. The amount of money at the disposal of the bank was £1. 3s. last year, against £1. 11d. the year before, showing a fairly increased demand for the use of money in the country. A great deal of the bank's prosperity, at the country branches, depended upon the zeal, the ability, and the banking knowledge shown by the gentlemen who represented the bank at those branches, and it was only right that he should state the entire satisfaction which the board felt at the conduct of the officers and the numerous staff under them, as well as the heads of departments and officers in London during the year which had just passed. He might say that there was no contradiction, that it would be impossible to find a better state connected with any institution in the country. (Cheers.) The labour of the officers and staff had been much increased of late years. He was sure that the shareholders were indebted in the highest degree to the zeal, prudence, and great ability shown by Mr. Atkinson and Mr. Holt, the managers. It had been his good fortune, whenever he had occupied the chair, to tell the shareholders of an increased business of the bank; but he had rarely troubled them with an figures upon the point, knowing how difficult it was to carry figures in the head. But he would now venture to read a few figures, showing the progress which had been made. At the close of the year 1868 the amount of the paid-up capital was £145,000, whilst the deposits at that time were, in round numbers, something like £1,000,000, since that time the capital of the bank had been increased on two occasions, and with the very best results, for now, with a paid-up capital of 1,089,000^l, the bank's indebtedness to the public, in deposits and so forth, exceeded the sum of 15,000,000^l. Now, he thought these results must be satisfactory, and it was impossible to name those results in that room without paying a tribute of admiration and gratitude to those gentlemen who worked so very hard in founding this great institution. This great amount of indebtedness to the public had come about, not by any means, as the directors had proposed, by a fresh issue of their shares, and increasing the paid-up capital of the bank. No, it was due, first of all, to the public that the paid-up capital and reserve funds should be more in harmony with the indebtedness to the public. The directors also felt it was due to themselves, who had so great an interest in the institution, that the bank should be placed in a position second to none in this country. In proposing an increase of capital, the directors intended to follow strictly the precedent of the year 1862, when the last issue of shares took place. The directors now proposed a moderate increase of capital; but, though moderate in itself, it would be, comparatively, a substantial increase; and the directors believed that the use of the money so obtained would be such as to place the bank in a position it ought to occupy in the country. They also thought that the present time was specially favourable for making an increase. Trade, no doubt, was very much revived, and there were symptoms of an increase of business in all the great manufacturing centres in the country. It was also thought that this addition could be made to capital without trenching, to any great extent, upon the dividend and bonus at present paid to the proprietors. But on that point he need hardly remind them that the amount of bonus paid in a bank depended entirely upon the value of money out of doors, over which the directors had no

course, no control. To show how very successful the former issue of shares had been in the result, he might state that in the year 1861 they had only 1125 proprietors in the bank, whilst at the present time the number was 2273, which showed what a great diffusion of the shares of the bank followed that increase of capital. What the directors now proposed to do was to issue 22,000 shares of 20s. each, at a premium of 10s. per share. It was proposed to call up 12s. on each share, in instalments of 2s., with an interval of six months between each call; so that the whole increased capital will not be paid-up before January, 1871. The result of this operation will be that in January, 1871, the paid-up capital of the bank will amount to 1,350,000l. As regarded the premium of 10s. per share, 8s. would be payable when the first call was paid in next July, and the other 2s. in July, 1871. The amount of premium would produce 225,000l., which it was proposed to put to the reserve fund, which would bring that fund to an amount exceeding half a million. (Cheers.) The directors had given their very best consideration to this important subject; and, if it were carried out, they believed it would place the bank in a position which it ought to occupy. Before putting down he would express the deep regret which the board felt at the death of their esteemed colleague, Mr. Maxwell; 25 years had elapsed since that gentleman was elected a director of the bank, and he laboured most indefatigably to promote the interests of the bank in every way possible, and during the last few years he undertook very important and onerous duties, which necessitated his coming to the bank almost every day. The shareholders would easily understand that the directors, meeting almost every day in the week, and being dependent upon each other for the most delicate and good natured nature, would feel very much the loss of so esteemed a colleague as Mr. Maxwell, and that feeling of regret was mingled with awe at his very sudden removal. Very shortly a special meeting would be called to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Maxwell. In conclusion, the Chairman read the report of the directors, and formally moved that it be received and adopted.

Sir I. S. D. SCOTT, Bart., seconded the resolution. Mr. REEVES expressed his satisfaction with the report and accounts, and with the progress which the bank was making, but said he could not see that the proposed issue of fresh shares would be any advantage to the shareholders. For his own part, he should not mind a slight reduction in the dividend if it were thought advisable to add to the reserve fund, whilst it must be evident to all that by increasing the capital the probability was that the dividend would be diminished, as the amount of money earned would have to be divided over a larger amount of capital. At any rate, he thought the subject should be allowed to stand over until the extraordinary meeting, in order to allow the shareholders to more thoroughly look into the subject.

Mr. AUSTIN reminded Mr. Reeves that it was very important to bear in mind that the public must be considered, and there was no doubt that an increase of the capital would largely increase the confidence now reposed in the bank.

Mr. CASTELLAN also heartily concurred in the desirability of increasing the paid-up capital; there was no doubt that an increase of capital would result in an increase of property to the bank.

A SHAREHOLDER asked whether it would not be possible to assimilate the shares one to another?

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to the above and other questions, said that the board were pleased to hear the shareholders seemed to be almost unanimously with the directors in favour of a fresh issue of shares. There was no doubt that the time was now come when it was most desirable, looking at the large amount of the bank's indebtedness to the public, that the capital should be increased. As regarded the assimilation of the shares, the directors had most carefully considered the question, and at present they could not see their way to its being carried out.

The resolution was then put to the meeting, and carried unanimously. The retiring directors, the Right Hon. Lord Ernest Augustus, Charles B. Bruce, M.P., Mr. H. Paul, and Mr. R. B. Wade, were re-elected.

Lord BAUCK acknowledged the re-election of himself and his two colleagues, and said that the directors would in the future, as they had done in the past, do the best they could to advance the interests of the bank.

The Rev. Mr. BAILEY said he had a resolution to move which he was sure would commend itself to all the shareholders. Whilst the bank had gone on increasing in prosperity the remuneration of the directors had not been increased in proportion, and he thought that the time was now come when an addition ought to be made to the directors' remuneration, seeing the great time and attention those gentlemen paid to the bank. Under those circumstances, he moved—"That the present remuneration of 5800l. (which was fixed in 1858) be increased to 7000l. a year."—Mr. TOWNSEND seconded the resolution.

Capt. GRANT said he thought that, considering the great value of the services rendered by the directors, their remuneration should be increased to 10,000l.

Other shareholders expressed their warm concurrence in an increase of the directors' remuneration, and the general feeling seemed to be that 8000l. a year was a fair and reasonable sum to offer the directors.

Mr. BAILEY accordingly amended his resolution by inserting "8000l. a year," and this was put to the meeting and carried amidst loud cheers.

The CHAIRMAN, on behalf of the board, acknowledged the increase of remuneration, and expressed the great gratification which the directors felt at this increased mark of confidence.

On the motion of Mr. AUSTIN, seconded by Mr. CASTELLAN, a cordial vote of thanks was then passed to Mr. Atkinson and Mr. Holt, the general managers, and to the staff generally, for their very efficient services during the past year.

Mr. ATKINSON, on rising to acknowledge the compliment, was loudly cheered. He said that this annual expression on the part of the shareholders was a very great encouragement to the members of the staff. The guarantee scheme for the officers which had been introduced into the bank would, he believed, work well for the interest of all connected with the institution, and he hoped that in the end it would terminate in some benevolent scheme which would still more benefit the officers. With respect to the issue of fresh capital, there was no doubt that the time was now come when it was extremely desirable, in the interests of the bank, that fresh shares should be issued; the effect would be to inspire still more confidence in the minds of the public, and it would also result in a very substantial addition to the reserve fund. In conclusion, he urged upon the shareholders the necessity of doing all they could to assist the directors in promoting the interests of the bank.

On the motion of Mr. REEVES, a vote of condolence was passed to the widow and family of the late Mr. Maxwell. A cordial vote of thanks was then passed to the Chairman, and the meeting broke up.

BRAGANZA GOLD MINING COMPANY.

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Coleman-street Buildings, on Tuesday—

Mr. MORRIS in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, a statement of accounts was submitted.

The CHAIRMAN congratulated the shareholders upon the encouraging prospects which their mine presented, in a so unprecedented short period of time, compared with those of any other of the Brazilian mines hitherto brought before English shareholders. He stated that, taking into consideration the short time their superintendent and staff had been on the property, in a country where new mines had many difficulties to contend with, it was marvellous that the mine should already have been so greatly enriched and established shelter for the labourers, having ascertained that the alluvial deposits were auriferous, and proved by the two or three lodes cut to be productive of gold in quantities, which will pay very handsomely, one of the lodes being 4 ft. wide, yielding 4 ozs. to the ton, a sample of the gold from which was exhibited at the meeting. He further informed the meeting that their superintendent had been successful in purchasing a small stamping mill in the neighbourhood, at a nominal outlay, which he had no doubt was by this time in full operation, and by which the mine would be enabled to produce gold to the value of 1000l. per month.

A vote of thanks was passed to the directors and secretary, when the usual compliment to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

ROSSA GRANDE GOLD MINING COMPANY.

The fifth ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Thursday.—Mr. HENRY HAYMEN in the chair.

The report of the directors stated that it is encouraging to note that in Capt. Treloar's opinion the improvement in the Mina da Serra is decided and satisfactory—that it is now a fair paying mine, and that the lode in the deepest part is opening out well. The development of the various lodes has been again seriously retarded, owing to the scarcity of labourers. The conclusion of the war with Paraguay will, it is hoped, enable an adequate force to be obtained, so that during 1870, in addition to the extension of the Mina da Serra, the Bahia, Cachoeira, and Caco lodes may be energetically opened up. So far the expectations he had relative to the Mina da Serra have not been realised. This property is being carefully and economically explored, and the shareholders are already in possession of Capt. Treloar's last report, advising that on March 7 he took promising samples of gold, 30 fathoms west of Angove's shaft. As is the case in auriferous Jacutinga lodes, important discoveries may at any moment be made. The gold return for the year has amounted to 16,301 ozs., or 1879 ozs. troy, and has realised 7200l. 14s. 10d.

The CHAIRMAN said, when he last had the pleasure of addressing the shareholders he was in hopes that the Paraguayan war would quickly have been at an end. Everything seemed to facilitate the progress of the Brazilian army, and everybody felt certain that the army of Lopez would be annihilated, and that tranquillity would be established in the empire. Although, unfortunately, the calculations were out as to time, it is satisfactory to find that the war is now actually at an end by the death of Lopez, and that tranquillity in Brazil has been established. The directors had hoped to have been able during the past year to announce the gratifying intelligence that the Mina da Serra had turned out a great prize. The monthly slips forwarded to shareholders had enabled them to judge as to what had been done, and he could assure them that none had felt more deeply the failure of finding gold as originally anticipated than he (the Chairman). But, although they had failed in finding gold at the spot anticipated, there was very little doubt gold would ultimately be found in connection with the Jacutinga formation in the Gongo property. Shortly after he and his colleagues joined this company they worked the Jacutinga belonging to the Rossa Grande Company proper—that is, the old Rossa Grande estate; and one of the reasons which induced them to purchase Gongo Soco was the fact that Captain Thomas Treloar was of the opinion that the extent of the Jacutinga upon Rossa Grande property was so small that if gold were found it could never work to any extent upon that section. Ultimately Gongo Soco was bought; and he believed that, notwithstanding all the difficulties, gold would be found in that property sooner or later, and in such amount as would make ample amends for the present failure. As to the Rossa Grande property, a very great improvement had taken place, so great, indeed, that if it had not been for the other mines, instead of what may be called a meagre balance-sheet, inasmuch as there was no dividend, a most satisfactory dividend would have been announced. No one could have foreseen that they would have been so short of labour; every exertion had been made to obtain force, but they had not been able to do so. It was true that the result of their operations at the mines had not yet been very brilliant nor satisfactory, but with a mine yielding such a large percentage, if they could only get the other

mines to pay. Irrespective of the Gongo explorations, the company would pay considerable dividends. He had heard it stated that this company had been sacrificed for other companies, and he wished to take this opportunity to state that such an opinion was contrary to the fact. The Rossa Grande property, as regarded labour, was situated in the worst possible position compared with other mines, and all the labour had been got that could be. He could not say that he was not to be blamed for the labour at Rossa Grande, because simultaneously with it the price would be advanced elsewhere. All he could say was that from the time the present superintendent took office no effort had been spared to retrieve the past. If the works had been pushed on in the early stage of the company, when the accident occurred at the St. John del Rey Mines, this company might have secured all the labour required. As to the future, however, the company possessed a large property, and a valuable one, but it could not be brought into a profitable condition without labour; but he believed the time being over, they were still unable to get Brazilian labour, by an arrangement he had set on foot labour could be imported from other parts, so that, irrespective of the Brazilian labour, he believed they would be able to fully man their mines. His opinion as to the future of the company was best shown in the fact that when he joined the board he held 200 shares, whereas he now held over 3000; and his colleagues, or most of them, had increased their interest, and nearly the whole of the shares were purchased at a premium. The only importance he wished to attach to that fact was to show his own personal feeling as to the matter, notwithstanding that there had been great difficulties to contend against. At the present time, in spite of all difficulties, they were working almost at a profit at Mina da Serra. Therefore, the moment the other mines were brought into work there could be little doubt the company would yield a profit, and he hoped a very considerable profit. He then moved that the report and balance-sheet be received and adopted.

Mr. L. FOSTER seconded the motion. The CHAIRMAN, in reply to questions, stated that every improved mechanical appliance was brought under the notice of the manager, and they had plenty of house accommodation for all their labourers. Two vacancies had occurred in the direction, and the manner in which they should be filled up was determined by the Board of Settlement, with which he had nothing whatever to do.

A SHAREHOLDER suggested that the same plan should be adopted with the Rossa Grande monthly statements as that of the Don Pedro, as to the profit or loss attending each month's operations. The CHAIRMAN said the reason it had not been done was because it might mislead the shareholders. The Don Pedro and Anglo-Brazilian capital accounts were closed; but as to Rossa Grande, at the present time, although the Mina da Serra was of itself yielding a profit, the total expenses of the company were not covered by it. There could be no objection to the monthly cost being inserted, but during the development of the various lodes it would not be fair to put down the excess of income over expenditure as "loss."

The motion adopting the report and accounts was put and carried unanimously. The retiring directors and auditors were re-elected.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

VANCOUVER COAL, MINING, AND LAND COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, on Tuesday.

The Hon. C. W. FITZWILLIAM, M.P., in the chair.

The report, which was taken as read, appeared in last week's Journal. The CHAIRMAN congratulated the shareholders upon the present position of the company. As stated in the report, a considerable sum had been deducted from the profits on account of repairs and depreciation of plant, besides which a large sum had been charged against revenue for dead work, reduce the price, and thus command a firmer hold on the market in the Pacific. The directors saw their way to recommend a dividend of 15 per cent. per annum, which would absorb 6395l., leaving a small balance to be carried forward; but by the latest advances they learned that the finances of the company were improving, and as they would not have to expend so much money during the current half-year in dead work they hoped under any circumstances to be able to keep up the dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum. He then moved that the report and accounts be received and adopted.

Mr. GILCHRIST seconded the proposition. The CHAIRMAN, in reply to a question, stated that the company received 10 cents per ton for the freestone. Mr. J. WILD (a director) stated that the reserves of coal were computed at 150,000 tons, while every level driven proportionately increased the quantity. There was also a seam underlying the present—Douglas seam, from which latter all their coal had hitherto been raised. Instructions had gone out to immediately sink to that seam. Of course, the larger the output the less the cost per ton.

The motion adopting the report and balance-sheet was then put, and carried unanimously.

Upon the proposition of Mr. FRY, seconded by General LE MESSEUR, a dividend was declared at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum.

Upon the question of the re-election of the retiring directors, a discussion arose as to the necessity of maintaining the present number of eight, it being urged that six would be ample to efficiently conduct the company's affairs in London. At length the retiring directors were re-elected, and a resolution was passed that between this and the next meeting the directors should reduce their number to six.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

EAST NEW LOVELL MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the Guildhall Coffee House, on Tuesday.—Mr. WATSON in the chair.

Mr. A. E. COOKE (secretary) read notice convening the meeting. The accounts showed a debit balance of 6937l. 12s. 7d.

The report of the manager was read, as follows:—

May 10.—Bawden's Engine-Shaft: Since the last meeting of shareholders the shaft has been sunk perpendicularly to the 16, plat cut, and have driven south 3/4 fms. to cut the different lodes in that direction, which was the course of another month to meet with. We have had much harder ground, and more water to contend with than could have been expected at this depth; hence our not meeting with the lodes as early as contemplated.—Moor Shaft: We have erected a small engine, and fixed all the necessary work; sunk the shaft to the 15 ft. level, where we drove a cross-cut south 3 fms., and cut the East Wheel Lovell lode, which is being opened on east and west in the western end driving towards East Lovell; lode 5 ft. wide, carrying a distinct ore leader 3 ft. wide, producing very fine stones of tin; indeed, all the lode produces tin throughout. In the eastern end the lode is being opened up, and a full force of nine men, and judging from the unmistakable evidences at the depth attained, I am firmly of opinion that by opening another 10 fathoms deeper a profitable lode will be found to be the result.—C. BAWDEN.

The CHAIRMAN moved that the report be received and entered on the minutes, and that the accounts be passed and allowed.

Mr. BAWDEN, in reply to a question, said that this mine was commenced with the view of proving the New Lovell lode, but that the run of productive tin ground was found in the Lovell, he acquired for the company an extension of ground which embraced the East Lovell lode.

Mr. EDWARD COOKE would like to ask Mr. Bawden whether he felt perfectly satisfied that it was the East Lovell lode?—Mr. BAWDEN said that he was positive of it; and in addition to that, Captain Quentrell, the manager of East Lovell, had informed him that it was the East Lovell lode.

Mr. BAWDEN thought the mine should be explored to a greater depth, rather than extending the operations laterally.—Mr. BAWDEN said that they were only 18 fathoms deep, and good tin was being produced. Some under and in the shaft, and before the staff was reached. He had arranged for the use of a small steam engine, for which he paid 12s. per week, that would take them down at least 30 fms.—Mr. E. COOKE asked if all liabilities were charged up?—Mr. BAWDEN replied in the affirmative, stating that everything was charged up as closely as possible.

The report was ordered to be entered on the minutes, and the accounts were passed and allowed. A call of 5s. per share was made.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, which concluded the proceedings.

FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA (SOUTH AMERICAN) GOLD MINING COMPANY.

The ordinary meeting of shareholders will be held on May 25.

The directors' report states that during the year ending December very extensive works have been in progress. A railway has had to be constructed upon the site of the roads connecting the mines with the mills, and is also being extended to new mines of great promise. Two new mills, with 24 heads of stamps, are advancing towards completion. During the progress of these important works great interruption has been caused to the regular operations, and the returns temporarily diminished.

As the completion of these works, however, will not only effect great economy in the development of the mines, but materially increase the returns. From the fact of consecutive monthly profits having been realised, the remunerative capabilities of the mines were, in the opinion of the executive, so fully established as to justify the outlay and interruption above alluded to, and accounts for the trifling loss already sustained. A considerable portion of the expenditure has been incurred in extracting mineral, which will be available for reduction upon the completion of the works now in progress. The quantity of mineral stamped during the six months ending Dec. 31 was as follows:—8657 tons; produce in gold dust, 5422 ozs.; average yield per ton, 35s. or 7 dwts.

OLD TREBURGETT SILVER AND LEAD MINE.

The following report from Capt. Hancock shows the progress made in developing this property, and its encouraging future prospects:—

St. Teath, May 10.—Since my last advice the shaftmen have been engaged in driving a side-tunnel to the level from the new engine shaft around the old shaft, and have got into the level south of the latter on the lode. They are now engaged clearing and securing the level. So far as we can see, the western part of the lode has been all taken away, which was no doubt very productive for silver-lead, the capel part of the lode, being on the eastern side, appears to be standing, and merely cut through, containing in places spots of silver ores, with beautiful quartz, blende, and spots of lead. Seeing the capel part of the lode at this shallow depth producing silver, it looks exceedingly promising for the deeper levels. The capel part from below, by what we can see of the stones we pick up on the old adit-heaps and bogs at surface, is much harder, and contains a greater portion of silver ores. John's shaft is cleared and se-

ured about 7 fms. below the surface. We shall shortly erect a horse-wheel on this shaft, so as to get it cleared to the adit, and be in readiness to go below, as the water is being drained out, so as to open up this part of the mine rapidly, where, no doubt, large quantities of capel containing silver will be found, as well as silver-lead. The walls of the engine-house will be up about the required height in about a week more, when no time will be lost in putting on the roof, as well as fixing the engine. We are also taking out the foundation for the balance-bob pit, and making preparations to fix shears, capstans, and other necessary work, so as to get our pit-work fixed against the engine is set to work. Everything is being pushed on as fast as the nature of the work will admit of, and I feel confident, from what I can see and hear about the mine, that it is only a matter of a little time and capital required to open the mine out, when it will prove a successful adventure.—WILLIAM HANCOCK.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR MINING CORRESPONDENCE.]

NORTH POOL.—This mine is looking exceedingly well in the 40 east and no doubt can be entertained as to permanent success.

SOUTH MERLYN.—The 80 yard level south has greatly improved. The intersection of the western lode is looked forward to with some interest.

EXCELSIOR.—This mine is expected to become a prize very speedily. At the bottom of the old workings a leader of rich tin has been discovered, of precisely the same description as the large rocks found at surface. A few days will probably make a very important discovery here.

ROSEWALL HILL AND RANSOM UNITED.—The prospects here have lately much improved, and it is expected that at the next quarterly meeting—early in June—a good profit will be shown.

A box of ore from the PHOENIX LEAD MINE (Rhenish Prussia) has just been received at the offices of the company, 5, Great Winchester-street, and is well worthy of inspection. One block is taken from the 41 ft. level, where the lode is 15 to 20 feet wide, from a leader of solid lead ore 5 feet wide, which was simply crushed, and without further dressing sold at 13s. to 14s. per ton. Parallel to this is a blende lode, producing 5 tons per fm., which sold on an average at 4l. 15s. to 5l. per ton; the obvious result is that these lodes are worth from 3000l. to 4000l. per fathom.

SPEARNE CONSOLS.—Capt. John Wallis reports that "the ends for the last two years have been almost worthless until about a month since, when we discovered a course of tin in the 116 ft. level, on the new lode, and also had an improvement in the 60 ft. level, on the Spearne lode. These points look very promising, and will add to our returns, so that we shall now work at a profit."

EXCELSIOR.—Advices of a most important discovery of tin have been received in London from the mine, but no official account of the same has reached the company's office.

TERRAS TIN MINE.—This extraordinary undertaking is being worked out in a most satisfactory manner. The company deserve great credit for the very energetic course they have pursued. Already they have about 48 heads of stamps at work. Other mills are in course of construction, and from the results shown we congratulate the shareholders, having every confidence that it will be a great success, especially at the present price of tin.

NEW CENTRAL SNAILBEACH.—The lode in the 200 yard level, which has lately been discovered by a cross-course, is now opening out again, and contains a leader of lime, spar, and lead ore, and the agent writes that he never before saw the end look so promising for lead. The sinking for the next level is progressing quickly, and Mylton Dingle shaft is down 4 1/2 fms. A gentleman of great mining experience, who has just visited the mine, reports that the improvement that has taken place, both in the lower level and in the strata, is most manifest, and that unquestionably New Central Snailbeach will be a mine.

PENNYNS.—Extract of a letter received from Capt. Mark Whitford:—The lode in the adit end has greatly improved since my last, and is now from 1 1/2 to 2 ft. wide. I have not seen it looking so good before, and I expect a further improvement. If my expectations are realised I will write you at once, and give you particulars of same. Nothing shall be left undone to push on the engine and other work.

GUNNISLAKE (Clitter) has for sale 198 tons of rich copper, and they are dressing a good pile of tin for market. At the June meeting they expect to make a 2s. dividend.

AT WEST MARIA AND FORTESCUE there is a general improvement at the 20, 40, and 70 ft. levels, and the mine bids fair to supply copper for market to compensate for the dropping out from other mines. Reports from Cornish miners abroad say that America and Chili have seen their best days for copper mining, and that better prices for the metal may consequently be expected.

AT EAST LOVELL inspection, on Wednesday, the following were underground:—Capt. Pascoe, South Frances; Capt. Rogers, Wheal Agar; Capt. Harris, Great Wheal Vor; Capt. Pascoe, Jun., Wheal Bassett; Capt. Priek, New Lovell; Capt. James, Wheal Damsell; Capt. Carkeek, Camborne; Mr. Trevelyan, Chacewater; and Mr. Tonkin, Truro. All the inspectors appeared to agree that not the slightest symptoms of failing off in any part was observable, and the last official report, glowing as it was, did not over estimate the value and position of the mine. A London broker was also present, and his offer of ten shares at 37 1/2 was immediately accepted by the inspectors. More than enough tin has already been sold to pay the working cost of the next three months.

Herr Jäger, the agent of the PHOENIX SILVER-LEAD AND BLENDE MINING COMPANY (Limited), situated in Rhenish Prussia, reports, May 4—"The lode in the stopes in the 41 is greatly improved, and the leader of lead is now 5 feet wide, solid ore. The parallel lode of blende will produce 5 tons to the fathom, and the lode to the east of the cross-course will produce 1 1/2 to 2 tons of lead to the fathom."

AT WHEEDON TIN MINE, near Ashburton, another week will clear the end of the adit. They are continually finding rich stones of tin in the adit. Large quantities of tin must have been taken away as the excavations in the adit are enormous, and upwards of 30 fathoms of the adit have been cleared, burning house, and smelting works still remain. Capt. Gifford and others have inspected the property, and it is expected that as soon as the mine is cleared they will raise large quantities of tin, which at present prices will pay well.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE:—The Mining Market has been steady during the week, and at no former period so far as it has been free from that may be termed doubtful concerns. Futile attempts have been made to launch new companies, but the public appear to discriminate as to what is legitimate or otherwise, hence several of them have been started merely to find themselves in the Winding-up Court. A few months since I ventured to caution the public against reckless speculation in Telegraph Company shares, feeling confident there would be a collapse. The reaction has come, and in the interest of the real investor I do not think it to be regretted. If encouragement had continued to be given to every new company brought forward, the market would have been inundated with all kinds of schemes, and the disastrous state of affairs of 1865 would have been repeated. It is satisfactory to find that good mining property holds its position in the estimation of the public, and it is also highly satisfactory to witness the great prosperity attending the development of several sterling mines, such as the Van, Tankerville, Tincroft, Minera, West Chiverton, Great Laxey, East Lovell, and others that could be named. During the past week it has been proved to demonstration that the VAN MINE is likely to be as productive in depth as in the levels already proved. The ore part of the lode has been cut into in the 45 ft. level, below adit, or about 70 fms. from surface, and already produces 5 tons of lead per cubic fathom, or a money value of 65l. to 70l. Next to the Van Mine in importance of all the mines that have been brought before the public for several years past is unquestionably the TANKERVILLE LEAD. This mine is rich beyond the belief of those not really acquainted (either personally or through their agents) with the extraordinary rich deposit of lead in the 92, apart from the large quantities in the other parts of the mine. Although upwards of 100 tons of lead per month is being raised (and under the most unfavourable circumstances, owing to the want of machinery at present), it only denotes what will be the result when proper drawing-power is applied. It is scarcely credible that everything having to be raised from the 92 to the 74 ft. levels at present is by manual labour, and yet such large sales of lead are being made. The fact is, that the lead ore from the Tankerville Mine is cleaner than that of almost any other mine, hence the large profits that must ensue from a similar quantity of ore from other lead mines. The shares will, I firmly believe, go much higher. WEST TANKERVILLE will, according to good authority, become an excellent mining property. The shares are still at a price that leave a margin for a great rise. On Wednesday, the 4th inst., I was underground all through the TANKERVILLE MINE, and I am glad to be able to be enabled to confirm what has been said by the various agents who have inspected it as to the productive character of the lode already laid open.

With the exception of about 15 fms., there is a continuous leader of lead on the foot-wall of the lode in the adit level, for about 155 fms. in length. The 12 ft. level, below this, when I saw it, contained a leader of lead from 10 in. to 1 ft. wide, of almost solid lead ore. Now, here is a mine, with some 15,000l. worth of lead ore estimated to be already laid open, and constantly being added to, selling 30 tons of lead per month, which will be soon increased to 50 tons, and the shares may be bought at a low price than some other mines that are not raising or selling a tenth part so much ore. Pyrrhonian shares are very cheap at anything like 4l. I also visited EWELCH CONSOLS during my journey in Wales. No one can fail to be pleased with the economical and well arranged plans for returning the lead at this mine. This is another anomaly in mining matters. There are only 5000 shares. The returns of lead are 50 tons monthly, and the shares are only about 4l., and paying regular dividends. In a short time the north, or the celebrated Gogginan lode, will be interested. If cut rich (which is fully anticipated) the shares will have a great rise. Ewelch Consols adjoins the Gogginan Mine, that for many years yielded 10,000l. profit yearly, and is again being worked at a profit to the shareholders. The present is a very favourable time to invest in a few good mines that are not yet appreciated as their merits warrant.

From Mr. JAMES CROFT:—The Mining Market continues active, and the demand for tin stock, owing to the firmness shown in the price of that metal, is sustained. About ten days ago a slight check was apparent in prices, owing to a feeling that tin had reached its highest, but the metal showing increased firmness, shares not only quickly regained their former quotations, but in many a marked improvement was shown. The Copper Market, also, appears to be taking a turn for the better, and as the supplies from that great copper-producing republic—Chili—are reported to be falling off the long-wished-for epoch of higher prices seems to be arriving. This is of vital importance for most of our copper mines, for the very best can pay whilst they receive for their metal a very low value for their produce as has been the rule of late. EAST LOVELL continues to be wonderfully productive, and shows not the slightest sign of any falling off; since the meeting enough tin is reported to have been sold to pay the costs for three months. But for the idea prevalent, that this rich deposit was likely any day to cut out, the shares would long since have attained a far higher price than the present—27 to 28; but this feeling seems now to be gradually being dispelled, and it is probable that are long the shares will "turn the corner."

Of 20. Keeping all the shares held closely charged up and having increased confidence, and sustain prices. PROVIDENCE are firm, at 39 to 40. TINCROFT have improved, and are difficult to obtain under 34. A dividend is due here this month. SOUTH FRANCES have been in demand, but are now a little

weaker; at the last meeting a profit of upwards of 400l. was shown on the two months' working; the shares are quoted 5 to 7. ROSEWALL HILL AND RANSON are firm, at 25s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.; at the ensuing meeting it is expected a profit will be shown. In lead mines WEST CHIVERTON shares have been quoted 5 to 9, but the closing price is 20s. under this; the shares offer an excellent investment. MARK VALLEY should also be bought, and the same may be said of MARY ANN. The former are 6 to 6½, and the latter 10 to 12. VAN shares, owing to improvements in the mine, have risen to 84, 85; these shares now command a market value of over 1,000,000l.; at present, however, the mine is only making a profit of 3 per cent. on the market value of the shares. Returning to tin paying CONSOLS MINN continues to open up in a most gratifying manner. The middle lode is very rich for tin, and contains, the agent reports, the best work yet seen. In addition to the three lodes opened upon, another one has just been met with further north, and good stones of tin have been found upon its back. There are now at surface tons of thousands of tons of tin, and leave good the ancient miners, which Capt. Parkyn states will pay all cost, and leave good a profit. Such an opportunity to invest in a thoroughly sound undertaking at a moderate price is seldom offered to the public, and those who take advantage of it cannot, in the writer's opinion, fail to realise a handsome profit.

FOREIGN MINES.

CHONTALES (Gold and Silver).—The directors have advices from Mr. Belt, dated April 6. The remittance of gold, 478 ozs., from 825 tons of ore; average yield, 11½ dwts. per ton; monthly cost, \$3451, which includes a bill for freight, &c., \$160. General appearance of the mines decidedly improving, and Mr. Belt writes in evidently better spirits as to the future success of the undertaking. They are opening up new ground with very favourable results. The health of the establishment is generally good.

Trinidad and West San Benito. Report for March: The Trinidad lode has been driven east, on the course of the lode, 11 varas, the lode in the end being small and hard, yielding about 4 dwts. of gold per ton; the lode appears to be opening out a little wider, at present about 2½ ft. in width, much easier for driving, and the same in value. In the back of this level we have stopped 8 varas, the lode being hard and difficult for working. The nail in the south part of the lode continues to be worth from 15 to 20 dwts. of gold per ton, and I have no doubt when we get a little higher the nail part of the lode will open wider, and become easier for working, also more productive. We intend to push on this point with all speed: 50 tons of quartz have been sent to mill, yielding 10 dwts. of gold per ton. The rise at West San Benito is communicated to surface; we have also commenced to drive a new level at the top of the rise, west on the course of the lode, which will be an intermediate level, and sufficient to prove this part of the mine.—WILLIAM EVANS.

San Antonio. Report for March: No. 1 stop, in the back of No. 5 level, west of Piper's shaft, has been stopped 70 varas, lode 3 ft. wide, worth 10 dwts. of gold per ton. No. 2 stop, in the back of the same level, west of Piper's shaft, has been stopped 60 varas, lode 3½ ft. wide, worth 25 dwts. of gold per ton. The above stops are on the south lode, and both in new ground; should they continue in value we shall have no difficulty in making the mines pay. No. 3 stop, in the back of No. 6 level, east of Piper's shaft, has been stopped 52 varas, lode 4 ft. wide, worth 5 dwts. of gold per ton. A stop in the back of the deep adit level has been stopped 25 varas, lode 3 ft. wide, worth 5 dwts. of gold per ton. No. 5 level, west of Piper's shaft, has been driven on the course of the lode 2½ varas, lode 3 ft. wide, and worth 10 dwts. of gold per ton. No. 5 level, east of Piper's shaft, has been driven on the course of the lode 6 varas, lode 4 ft. wide, worth 4 dwts. of gold per ton. The deep cross-cut has been driven 7 varas, and will prove the lode to a greater depth than any level hitherto driven, and in future the main point for working all the lodes. We have sent to the stamps during the month 802 tons of quartz, which estimate at 11½ dwts., making in all about 460 ozs. of melted gold.—P.S. I find the natives leaving for their homes, in order to spend the holy week; we shall, therefore, have difficulty in keeping the stamps at work throughout the month. No. 2 stop has improved 30 per cent. during the last two days; should it continue a good remittance may be looked for in April.—JOHN TONKIN.

CAPULA (Silver).—The directors have despatches from the superintendent, dated Pacheca, April 7, of which the following is an abstract:—Torta No. 6, of 128½ cargas, is not yet washed. The administrator promised the silver in time for yesterday's conducta, but the torta was not reduced; he now promises the silver from Nos. 6 and 7, and the next conducta. We had in Jesus hacienda up to the 2d instant 502 cargas—in beneficio 278-6 cargas, grinding 223-6 cargas. This we expect to send over 70 cargas, so as to get two more tortas of 15 montones each, which I trust will be reduced next month.—The Mine: The barreteros worked in six of the stopes last work, which are still looking well, especially three to the east of La Bomba shaft. The engine is still idle, and will remain so until we send the silver to Mexico. We can now raise much more metal, but cannot get it reduced; the want of a hacienda has been the greatest drawback for years, and until we get one for the company we shall always be in difficulties, even if the mine were in bonanza. On account of the very disturbed state of the country, especially in this district, we have to be very careful in bringing the silver from El Chico; we have to bring it by night, without asking for the gula from the custom-house. I trust the Government will take stronger measures to put down the revolution; in the last few weeks, however, the pronunciados have been routed in several places. Last week we had a large party again at Capula; they demanded money for arms, and for their animals; we got off by paying \$25 and some barley; there are still a few lying about the place. Two of the engineers have promised to return as soon as affairs look a little more peaceful. We can get the water out in a week, and in a fortnight afterwards intersect the lode in San Pablo cross-cut. 5, Queen-street Place, London, E.C., May 13.—The following telegram has come to hand this morning per Atlantic cable; its authenticity cannot be guaranteed. H. SWAFFIELD, Secretary:—From Pauli, New Orleans, May 12: To Capula Mining Company, 86, Cannon-street, London: We have struck lode of almost pure ore in bottom of San Pablo cross-cut—quantity appears inexhaustible.

[For remainder of Foreign Mines, see to-day's Supplement.]

WATSON BROTHERS,

MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

SATURDAY.—Market active for Tankerville, Van Consols, East Lovell, New Lovell, Agar, and West Chiverton. Australian United not quite so firm. Tankerville, 17 to 17½; Van Consols, 4½ to 4¾; East Lovell, 26½ to 27; New Lovell, 2½ to 2¾; Agar, 6 to 6½; West Chiverton, 57 to 59; Drake Walls, 17½ to 18; Pacific, 7½ to 8; Don Pedro, 3½ to 3¾; Chontales, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; Tanqueriff, 18s. to 20s.

MONDAY.—Market moderately active. Tankerville and East Lovell rose 1s. each. Van Consols and West Maria firm at quotations, Pacific receded to 7½, sellers. Tankerville, 17 to 17½; Van Consols, 4½ to 4¾; East Lovell, 26½ to 27; West Maria, 2½ to 2¾; Tincroft, 32 to 34; Chiverton, 1½ to 1¾; Penhall, 5½ to 6; South Condorow, 3½ to 3¾; Van, 81 to 83; Prince of Wales, 17½ to 18; Marke Valley, 6 to 6½; Great Vor, 11½ to 12; Great Laxey, 18 to 18½; Great Laxey, 18 to 19; Marke Valley, 6 to 6½; Asheton, 7½ to 8; Cook's Kitchen, 14 to 15; East Basset, 9 to 10; Pacific, 6½ to 7; Chiverton United, 3½ to 3¾.

TUESDAY.—Market dull. Tankerville and East Lovell 10s. each lower. West Maria 10s. 6d. better. Tankerville, 17 to 17½; East Lovell, 26½ to 27; Van, 82 to 84; Van Consols, 4½ to 4¾; Prince of Wales, 17½ to 18; West Chiverton, 57 to 59; Drake Walls, 17½ to 18; West Maria, 2½ to 2¾; Great Vor, 11½ to 12; Great Laxey, 18 to 19; Marke Valley, 6 to 6½; Asheton, 7½ to 8; Cook's Kitchen, 14 to 15; East Basset, 9 to 10; Pacific, 6½ to 7; Chiverton United, 3½ to 3¾; Don Pedro, 3½ to 3¾.

WEDNESDAY.—Market rather quiet, still there is a fair demand for Van, Van Consols, Tankerville, East Lovell, Drake Walls, and Australian United. Van, 82 to 84; Van Consols, 4½ to 4¾; Tankerville, 17½ to 18; East Lovell, 26½ to 27; Drake Walls, 17½ to 18; Australian United, 3½ to 3¾; West Chiverton, 57 to 59; New Lovell, 2½ to 2¾; Mary Ann, 10 to 12; Agar, 6 to 6½; South Condorow, 3½ to 3¾; Bwlich Consols, 3½ to 4; Bronfroyd, 3½ to 4; Chiverton Moor, 4½ to 5½; West Maria, 2½ to 2¾; Tincroft, 32 to 34; Providence, 39 to 40; Pacific, 6½ to 7.

THURSDAY.—Market active. Chontales advanced to 30s., buyers. West Maria, Van, Van Consols, East Lovell, Pacific, and Tincroft all in demand. West Chiverton rather. Chontales, 1½ to 1¾; West Maria, 2½ to 2¾; Van, 83 to 85; Van Consols, 4½ to 4¾; East Lovell, 27 to 28; Pacific, 6½ to 7; Tincroft, 33 to 35; West Chiverton, 58 to 59; Providence, 38 to 40; Agar, 6½ to 7; Tanqueriff, 17½ to 17¾; East Caradon, 4½ to 5; Bronfroyd, 3½ to 3¾; Australian United, 3½ to 3¾.

FRIDAY.—Market quiet—dealers engaged with settlement. Van, 83 to 85; Van Consols, 4½ to 4¾; West Chiverton, 58 to 59; East Lovell, 27 to 27½; Tankerville, 17½ to 18; Pacific, 7 to 7½; Australian United, 3½ to 3¾; Chontales, 1½ to 2; West Maria, 2½ to 3; Chiverton Moor, 4½ to 5½; Crebore, 10s. to 10s.; Tincroft, 33 to 35; Prince of Wales, 17s. to 18s.; Rosewall Hill, 1½ to 1¾.

The allotment letters of the new shares offered to the shareholders under the resolutions passed at the recent general meeting by the Cape Copper Mining Company (Limited) are being posted to-night (May 14). Applications have been received from the holders of the old shares considerably in excess of the number offered.

A petition for winding-up the Bron Heulog Lead Mining Company (Limited) is to be heard before the Master of the Rolls on June 4.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending May 8 was 10,469l. 8s. 2d.

THE NEW VADE MECUM (invented and manufactured by Charles H. Vincent, optician, of 23, Windsor-street, Liverpool) consists of a telescope well adapted for tourists, &c., to which is added an excellent microscope of great power and first-class definition, quite equal to others sold at ten times the price. It is so simple and easy to use, that it may be carried in a pocket, and is so light and portable, that it may be used anywhere, with printed directions, upon receipt of Post Office order, or stamps, to the amount of 3s. 10d.

CURES OF ASTHMA, COUGHS, AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, BY DR. LOCOCK'S WAFERS.—From G. M. Tweddell, F.R.S.N.A. and F.S.A.S., author of "Shakspere, his Times," &c., Stokesley, York:—I have always found them to give immediate relief to myself, my wife, and children, in difficulty of breathing, coughs, and affections of the lungs, and witnessed their good effects on friends who were asthmatical. Price 1s. 1½d. per box. Sold by all druggists.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—The friends of the afflicted should try in their hands these purifying remedies. For more than the third of a century have these medicaments been before the public, by which their merits have been universally recognised and commended. In all ailments they prove useful. In debilitated constitutions they act as preventives to disease, and where maladies have manifested themselves the afflicted can resort to no remedies as once so efficient and harmless as Holloway's. They keep the blood pure, preserve the stomach in a sound state; they cool and cleanse the old system. These medicaments should be possessed by all; they will confirm good health, and prove serviceable under any infirmity which can afflict mankind.

The Piel Hematite Iron Company

(LIMITED).

To be incorporated under the Limited Liability Act.

CAPITAL £100,000, IN 1000 SHARES OF £100 EACH

(With power to increase to £150,000 if necessary.)

A deposit of £10 per share to be paid on allotment. Subsequent calls at intervals of not less than two months, to the extent of seven-tenths of the entire capital—the remaining portion to form a reserve.

DIRECTORS.

The Chevalier HARRY CLENCH, K.G.S., K.S.I., K.G.C., &c., &c., Norwich.
Lieut.-Col. H. RIGG, Cross Rigg Hall, Penrith.
FRANCIS PARKER, Esq., Acorn Bank, Penrith.
JOHN BEATSON, Esq., Iron Merchant, Sheffield.
E. TALBOT, Esq.—MANAGING DIRECTOR.

BANKERS—THE LANCASTER BANKING COMPANY.

SOLICITORS—LAWRENCE HOLDEN, Esq., Lancaster.

Messrs. HANCOCK, SAUNDERS, AND HAWKSFORD, 36, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn, London.

AUDITOR—H. C. BELOE, Esq., Liverpool.

SHAREBROKERS.

Messrs. H. BAZETT JONES AND SONS, Preston.

Messrs. WOLFENDEN AND GELL, Corporation-street, Manchester.

Messrs. RIDSDALE AND WAILES, Albion-street, Leeds.

JARVIS W. BARBER, Esq., 40, Queen-street, Sheffield.

SECRETARY AND ACCOUNTANT—MARDON THOMAS, Esq.

The object in establishing this company is for the purpose of erecting furnaces and smelting the richer ores of Ireland in combination with the hematite ores of the Furness district. The annual produce of the latter cannot be less than 900,000 tons per annum, a large portion of which is sent out of the district, instead of being consumed therein, which can now be done with advantage and profit.

A site for the works has been selected in the vicinity of Piel (adjacent to the iron ore pits, and near to the large establishment of the Barrow Hematite Steel Company), which offers every facility for the successful development of the enterprise. The close proximity of the shipping port and extensive docks of Barrow, together with the harbour of Piel, will enable pig-iron to be dispatched, and the Irish ores to be received, with advantage to the concern.

Provision will be made in the Articles of Association by which mining property in the district, and other suitable localities, may be worked by the company. Leases of hematite property, embracing some hundreds of acres, in the Furness and other districts, are now under consideration, with a view to their being transferred to this company on advantageous terms.

A considerable portion of the capital has already been subscribed, and arrangements have been made with a gentleman (who will act as managing director), possessing long and valuable experience, by which every security will be afforded that the capital will be carefully and judiciously expended, and the subsequent working operations be conducted with caution and economy.

The company will be duly incorporated under the Limited Liability Act, by which every shareholder is responsible only for the amount of his shares. It is proposed to place the capital at £100,000, in shares of £100 each; to call up (say) £70,000 (in periodical payments, as may be required), and allow the remainder to form a reserve capital.

The cost of erection of three modern-built furnaces, with all requisite appendages, purchase of land, &c., will be £50,000, thus leaving of the called-up capital £20,000 as a working fund.

The cost of making iron will be about £2 12s. 6d. per ton, and the selling price

is now £3 per ton at existing works; so that upon a weekly output of (say) 1200 tons on the average (that is, after allowing for the variations in the Iron Market), from three furnaces, good profits will accrue to the proprietors, equivalent to a return, on the average, of 15 per cent. per annum.

The Furness Railway Company, whose main line passes the intended site, have kindly intimated their wish to render all possible assistance to the project.

The market for hematite pig-iron is now on the advance, and as it is the only class of iron employed in the Bessemer system, it is fully evident that a constant demand must exist, and continue to increase, for there can be no doubt, now that the Bessemer royalty has terminated, a great impetus will be given to this special branch of manufacture; its future requirements, therefore, will be very considerable, and as the production of hematite pig-iron must necessarily be restricted, it will be seen that a good and permanent prospect of success awaits this important section of the iron trade.

Applications for shares will also be received by the solicitors of the company, LAWRENCE HOLDEN, Esq., Lancaster; and Messrs. HANCOCK, SAUNDERS, AND HAWKSFORD, 36, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn, London, from whom prospectuses can be obtained.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the directors of the Piel Hematite Iron Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—I request that you will allot me shares in the above company, and on receipt of notice of such allotment, I will pay to the bankers of the company £10 per share as deposit; and I undertake to pay any future calls as they may become due. I further request that you will place my name on the Register of Members for the shares so allotted.

I am, Gentlemen,

Name.....
Residence.....
Occupation.....

The New Rosario Silver Mining Co.

(LIMITED).

CAPITAL £50,000, IN 50,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH.

Deposit on application 5s. per share, and no payment on allotment.

No subsequent call to exceed 5s. per share, or at less intervals than four months.

If no allotment be made the deposit will be returned in full.

Deposit for (scrip) share warrants 5s. per share on application; the balance, 15s., on allotment.

DIRECTORS.

ALFRED BRYANT, Esq., Mincing-lane, Merchant.
JAS. DAVIS, Esq. (late of Ulverston), Harley-road, West Brompton.
J. GOODSON, Esq., Kensington-gardens-square.
JOHN MORKILL, Esq., Colliery Proprietor, Leeds.
CHAS. MORRIS, Esq., Chairman of the Fortuna Mining Company, and Director of the Economic Life Association.
JOHN POTTS, Esq., Merchant, City of Mexico.

BANKERS IN LONDON—THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. NOKES AND CARLISLE, 8, Finch-lane, E.C.

BROKERS—Messrs. WOODALL AND ALLEN, 1, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street.

SECRETARY—H. W. MATHIAS, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,—No. 174, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

The large and valuable range of silver mines which this company is formed to work is situated in the same rich district, and in close proximity to the profitable mines of the celebrated Real del Monte Company, which, since its establishment in 1849, has yielded dividends to the shareholders amounting to nearly £3,000,000 sterling.

The grant contains a great number of argentiferous veins. Fifteen are already known, and have been opened on, and it will be seen from the numerous assays given herewith that those which are being worked yield very rich silver ores. In addition to those fifteen lodes it is well known, as stated in the reports, that the great veins "Aguachote," and "Carretera," run through and form a junction in this company's rights, which is a most important feature, as the "Carretera" lode has been, and is one of the most productive in the district, and yields the Real del Monte Company 280 tons of silver ore weekly.

The above advantages are so great that these mines would have been developed long ago, but for the difficulties and cost of drainage, without which they could not be wrought deeper. No drainage, however, appears to be now required, for it will be seen from the concurrent testimony of Mr. Potts, Mr. Hampshire, and Capt. Grose (see their reports) that the shafts which could not formerly be sunk deeper, in consequence of the abundance of water, have all become dry since the completion of the great Aviladero adit of the Real del Monte Company, which was accomplished towards the close of 1868.

Several of the sets have been already opened to a considerable extent, and proved to be productive, by which both time and outlay will be saved.

Nine samples of ore, extracted by Capt. Grose from various points of the Encarnacion Mine, were assayed, and gave an average 419 12s. 11d. per ton. Five samples taken by Capt. Grose from the bottom of the shaft in the San Francisco Mine, produced £25 4s. 1d. per ton.

The following four samples were taken and brought home by Capt. M. Abraham, late manager of the Rosario Mine, and were assayed by Mr. Griffith, assayer to the Bank of England.

No. 1.—From shaft on the Aguachote lode, containing 228½ ozs. of silver, and 2 ozs. 20 grs. of gold per ton of ore.

No. 2.—From shaft on San Francisco lode, 1878 ozs. of silver, and 21 ozs. 1 dwt. 9 grs. of gold per ton of ore.

No. 3.—From E and W vein 4½ ozs. of silver.

No. 4.—From adit driving to cut the Aguachote lode, 8½ ozs. of silver, and 8 dwts. 4 grs. of gold per ton of ore.

Six samples were taken from a new discovery in the Rosario adit, which were assayed by Mr. Gould, and gave an average of £56 4s. 8d. per ton.

Details of all the above assays can be seen at the offices of the company.

N.B.—Ore yielding only £6 9s. per ton, pays all expenses, with a small margin of profit.

The results of these numerous assays of ores, taken from so many parts of the mines, and giving an average value of £45 10s. per ton of ore, cannot but be considered as highly satisfactory, more especially as the average produce of the 525,978 tons of ore, reduced by the Real del Monte Company up to 1865, was only £13 4s. per ton, from which, notwithstanding the great cost incurred by that company for drainage, a profit of £2,411,500 to that period was made. An official statement of the produce of the Real del Monte Company's mines from 1855 to 1864 (forming a total value for those ten years of £6,469,057), as given in a report to the Earl of Clarendon, by Mr. Middleton, then H. M. Secretary of Legation in Mexico, dated July 10th, 1866, and published by order of Parliament, will be found amongst the reports.

Prospectuses, reports, and forms of application for shares, may be obtained at the offices of the company, and of the bankers, solicitors, and brokers.

The Phoenix Silver-Lead and Blende

MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, by which the liability is limited to the amount subscribed for by each member.

CAPITAL £30,000, IN 15,000 SHARES OF £2 EACH.

Deposit 5s. on application, 5s. on allotment, and the remainder in calls not exceeding 5s. each, and at intervals of not less than three months.

The property is held in perpetuity direct from the Crown of Prussia, subject to a royalty of one-fiftieth only.

BANKERS—CITY BANK, Threadneedle-street, London.

BROKERS—Messrs. GEORGE HARRIS AND SONS, 27, Change-alley, Cornhill, E.C.

SECRETARY—MR. W. F. RICHARDS.

REGISTERED OFFICES,—5, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and extending the workings of the rich silver-lead and blende mines known as the "Phoenix Mines," which include an area of 2,000,000 square fathoms, being about 2000 fathoms on the course of the lodes, in Rhenish Prussia, about 12 miles from Cologne; the lodes are parallel to those of the mines of Ludrich, now and for many years worked at large profits by the Vieille Montagne Company, and are similarly situated in the clay or Devonian slate, with courses of grauwacke, as in these mines.

The Phoenix Mine has recently not only been self-supporting, but out of the profits the greater part of the present plant, consisting of three steam-engines—one for pumping, the second for drawing, and the third for dressing the ores—with all necessary buildings, reservoirs, and appliances have been erected and paid for, and a surplus profit left to the late proprietor. The machinery and appliances are fully adequate to the developing and working the mines on a scale to return very large profits.

Capt. Rickard, in his report, speaking of the lode at the 41 fm. level, says—"It has there a very fine appearance, being 12 to 20 ft. wide, bearing fine leaders of solid galena and blende; and in another part of his report—"It is very rare that a mine is recommended for purchase which, besides being a sound profitable enterprise from discoveries actually made, and for which there still exist all the necessary means of immediate return, is also possessed of a good prospect of new discoveries."

Capt. Trevillian, says "They are now stopping away the back of the 41, and I had an opportunity of examining the foot and hanging wall of the lode, where on each wall of the lode there is a rich and defused lode of almost solid lead. These two parts with branches and deposits in addition found in the lode, I estimate as being worth 5 tons per fathom. The run of ore ground as seen and discovered at the bottom level is such as to warrant the fact of having a good property in this mine."

The mine is sold in consequence of the death of the late proprietor, and unlike

most undertakings of this nature, the members of the company may confidently expect satisfactory dividends on the invested capital, at the expiration of the first six months, from the ore already discovered, with undoubted probability that when the mine is at full work it will return dividends of 50 to 60 per cent.

The prospectus containing reports made by Capt. Thomas Rickard, formerly of the Pontigbaud Mines, Capt. Thos. Trevillian, of Herodsfoot Lead Mine, and Capt. Samuel Richards, formerly manager of Trehan Silver-Lead Mines, giving full particulars of the present position and future prospects of the property, may be had on application to the secretary of the company.

The following is the result of the assay made from some of the ore taken from the heap at the mines now ready for sale.

Assay Offices and Ore Floors, May 11, 1870.

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY FOR THE PHOENIX SILVER-LEAD AND BLENDE MINING COMPANY.

We have examined the sample of lead stone marked as under, and find the following to be the result:—

Produce of lead..... 85 per cent.

" silver..... 42 ozs. per ton of 20 cwt. of ore.

JOHNSON, MATTHEY, AND CO.

The Memorandum of Agreement, to purchase the mine for the sum of £18,000, two-thirds in cash, and the remainder in paid-up shares, entered into between Joseph Elliot, Square, of Bonn, in Prussia, of the one part, and Stephen Edward Comyn, of the Grove, East Burnham, in the county of Buckingham, as representing the company, of the other part, dated the 18th April, 1870, may be inspected at the offices of the company.

Application for shares may be made to Messrs. GEORGE HARRIS AND SONS, 27, Change-alley, London, or to the secretary, Mr. W. F. RICHARDS, 5, Great Winchester-street-buildings, London, E.C., where blocks of ore from the mine may be seen, and also the Memorandum and Articles of Association.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDUNANT.—J. Roberts, May 11: We have resumed driving the No. 2 adit east of the winze; the lode will produce about 1½ ton of lead per fathom. We have also commenced opening on the branch of lead at the west of the winze, which is worth 1 ton of lead per fathom. We are clearing the "dead" from the 10 fm. level, which came from the winze for the purpose of stopping the bottom. The new shaft is down about 5 fathoms; I should advise the continuance of this to the No. 2 adit, as it would prove the lode, and ventilate that level; and as it will meet with the junction of branches before it is down to that point, I should think it may open up profitable working ground. In the eastern deep adit we have not yet arrived at any solid ground, the flookan is of precisely the same character as in places where this lode has made very large returns of lead.

ASHETON.—W. T. Harris: Lindow's engine-shaft is 16 fms. from surface, and satisfactory progress is being made. The lode in the deep adit level south is worth 10 cwt. of lead per fathom, and very promising. In the cross-cut through the lode there is no change to note. Gundry's shaft is 3 yards deep; ground favourable for progress. All surface operations are carried on regularly; the engine is being set, and other work in a forward state.

BLAEN CAELAN.—John Evans, May 11: The lode in the 25, east from adit, is still bearing to the north; it is of the same character as you saw it when underground last week, and is producing on the south side of the driving good stones of fine quality lead ore, incased in a beautiful sugary spar. This level is being driven so as to keep with the north wall of the lode, irrespective of its bearing, on which we have a flookan, or soft, for about 2 ft. wide. This, of course, is opened very much cheaper, and the men are enabled to make rapid progress; and, as we have already a large pile of rich ore-stuff at surface, which cannot be dressed until the machinery from the Perran Foundry is erected, I agree with you that it would be useless to divert the line of driving, at more cost, for the sake of getting ore under these circumstances. We are rapidly opening a very fine mine. The level east is now extended 43 fms. from adit, and we have thoroughly proved the lode by a cross-cut south, about 18 fathoms from the western end of this level, which has so proved it to be 5 fms. wide, carrying good ore right up to the south wall, worth 2 tons of lead ore per cubic fathom. All this ground, so left on the south of this level, will be stopped away very cheaply after we are ready at surface to treat and make the ore marketable. We are also opening a cross-cut north of this level, to intersect the north lode, which, I think, will be accomplished by the end of the month. All the strength of the mine has this week been employed in lowering the engine and boiler from surface down the shaft; the boiler was obliged to be sent from the Aberystwyth Foundry in halves, and Messrs. Durlie and Davis's men are now rivetting the boiler plates underground, while the masons are getting foundations ready. We expect to get this engine to work in about a fortnight, when we shall immediately get the water out on the 10 below adit, which level is opened east about 18 fms.; and from the end we shall put out a cross-cut south, and thus prove the lode again at this increased depth. The south lode is not yet reached by the main or straight adit; the ground is favourable for driving, and leading out more water. Of course, the bend in the lode, shown in the 20 east, would give us further to drive at this point, which is 60 fms. east of the end level.

BLUES HILLS.—S. Bennett, John Andrews, May 7: Since the last quarterly meeting the principal operations in the mine have been as follows:—The 66, north of Letcher's shaft, has been extended 5 fathoms, making, with the 14 fms. found to be driven by the former workers, 19 fathoms; a very short distance further will, no doubt, intersect the lode. The 63, east of Letcher's, has been driven 3½ fathoms, where the lode is large, producing low quality tinstuff, and occasionally good stones of tin. In the 60, north of the great gossan, and nearly opposite Letcher's shaft, the top part of the lode beyond the heave is found about 1½ feet wide, tinny throughout, and now worth 8s. per fathom; the tin is of a very important point, as it is in the line of the tin ground found valuable on the other side of the gossan, and as the rich bunch did not hold quite quick down on the gossan, we think the lode here will soon improve as it again leaves it—the underlie is very fast, and hence the reason it is not yet found in the 66 north. The 50 east has been further extended 3 fathoms on a large lode, producing some good work. The 13 east, on the Bersy lode, has been driven 6 to 7 fathoms, the first 4 fathoms being worth 7½ per fathom, the latter portion unproductive; at present the lode seems again improving, and is yielding some good stones of tin. Clive's shaft has been sent a further depth of 7 fathoms, and is now 9½ fathoms below the adit; the lode has occasionally produced good stones of tin, but is irregular, both as to size and quality. In the bottom of the shaft the lode is 1½ ft. wide, and again containing some good stones of tin, and as yet without a trace of water; this is important, and considering the very fast underlie of the main lode, this shaft is one of the most important points in the mine to push on with vigour. It is probable several upheaves of the lode will be found between the northern workings on that lode and Clive's shaft, and the main lode will be found to intersect Clive's shaft not far below the present level. During the quarter over 5 tons of tin have been raised. All the machinery and plant is fixed, and in first-class condition, which will enable the mine to be fully developed in an economical manner, especially so as the water in the mine is very little. We estimate the loss during the coming quarter will not much exceed 400l., and a very small discovery will prevent any loss. We suggest the propriety of pushing on the sinking of Clive's shaft, sinking a winze through to the 66 to open out the lode north of the gossan, below the 60, and to continue the 66 cross-cut north of Letcher's, as the most important points to be attended to. Looking at the character of the lode just opening out north of the gossan in the 60, and considering the large quantities of tin found on the other side of it, our confidence continues strong in the ultimate success of the undertaking.

BRONFLOYD UNITED.—T. Kemp, May 10: Just up from underground, and I am pleased to tell you that the lode in the 56 west continues to improve, and is now producing fully 1 ton of ore per fathom. There is also every appearance that we shall have a first-rate lode here presently.

BRYNOSGIG.—John Kitto, May 12: We have completed the cutting of the lode at the 48 fm. level, and are quite ready to resume the sinking of the engine-shaft below. Since finishing the lode we have driven the 48 west of same, on course of lode about 10 feet, through a lode 4 feet wide, but poor. I may remark, however, that whatever ore is found in this direction will be new and in whole ground, as our other branches are in this level all to the east of the shaft. We have driven the same (48) level east of shaft 6 fathoms, through a lode averaging 3½ ft. wide, and yielding saving work for lead and blende, but this is expected to improve, as we know that the lode is yet before us. The two stopes referred to by my last, about the 36 fm. level east have since been let at 40s. per fathom; here we have some good ore, but as this is a new bunch much more reliance can be placed upon its holding down below this level than above. In the cross-cut in the 24 fathom level, driving towards the south part of the lode, we have a change of ground, and a large increase of water, and I think we are close upon the vein. I hope to be able to report a good discovery here in a very few days.

CABYNON.—May 12: In the 36 fathom level, east of shaft, the lode is improving, producing blende and stones of lead ore, set to four men at 130s. per fathom. The stopes below the 30 fm. level, west of No. 2 winze, will yield 12 cwt. of lead ore per fathom; set to four men, at 55s. per fathom. In the 40 fm. level, west of shaft, the ground is getting more settled, and lode producing a little lead ore, but not enough to value; set to four men, at 120s. per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 40 fathom level, between Nos. 1 and 2 winzes, is worth 10 cwt. of lead ore per fathom; set to four men, at 60s. per fathom. No. 1 winze, below the 40, is in a poor floor of ground; set to four men, at 11s. per fathom. No. 2 winze, which is 10, is going down in a large, strong lode, which is the full width of the winze, and ore throughout. The water is getting troublesome, and I am afraid we shall have to abandon it until the 50 comes in under and drain the ground; this bargain is set to four men, at 12s. per fathom. The 50 fm. level is being driven in the south part of the lode, the principal part is standing in the north side. I intend to put out a cross-cut north about the end of this month, to prove the full width of the lode; this bargain is set to four men, at 180s. per fathom.—South Lode: In the 50 fm. level we have taken down the lode nearly to the forebore; it is not so large as it was, and appears to be changing its character; the slate or killas is a lighter colour, and there are some stones coming from it, with good spots of solid lead in them, which I consider a favourable indication. We are getting on with our dressing pretty fairly, and shall soon have 30 tons of blende ready for market; we have 25 tons already clean, and the remainder in a forward state of dressing. We have also a few tons of lead ore clean, and shall lose no time in making up a parcel of 20 to 25 tons.

CALDECK FIELDS.—P. Hawke, R. Trevarthen, May 10: There is no change to notice in the cross-cut north and south in the 20, at Linton's engine-shaft, neither in sinking below this level, the stratum the same as the one of these points as described in our last report. We have completed the junction shaft on the north lode 20 fathoms below the deep adit, and are now engaged in executing the preliminary work, such as excavating ground for plat-sollars, placing the necessary sleepers and sliding boards from the 10 to the 20, preparatory to driving east and west on course of the lode at this depth, and sinking the shaft below this level. The yield of lead west, in the 10, on north lode, is not to value. The 10 east, on north lode, is yielding occasional stones of rich lead. The counter lode south-east, in the 10, towards the great south lode, is worth for lead and copper 5 cwt. per fathom. The winze east of junction shaft, below the deep adit, on the north lode, is worth for copper fully 2 tons, or 35s. per fathom. The winze west of this shaft, below this level, is worth for lead and copper 1½ ton per fathom. We beg to report that we have been induced by indications in the deep adit west, on the north lode, to cross-cut from the original course of driving north to ascertain whether something of importance was not to be found, and we have, therefore, pleasure in apprising you of a great discovery of ore. The lode at this point is about 15 feet wide, producing for that width about 6 tons of blue lead. From present appearances, the point alluded to is not unlike a junction of lodes, but sufficient has not been done to determine the question. This shall have our attention in the report we send.

CAPE CORNWALL.—Richard Pryor, J. Davey, May 9: Saturday last being our pay and setting, the following bargains were set:—The 100 fm. level cross-cut to drive north of the engine-shaft, by six men, at 14s. per fathom; the ground is composed of muddle, spar, and spots of copper ore intermixed. The 70 fathom level cross-cut to drive south of shaft, by four men, at 9s. per fathom; this end is composed principally of spar, and letting out a quantity of water, and judging from present appearances here as well as in the 100, we may daily expect to intersect the lode at each point.

CAPPAGH.—H. Thomas, G. Ellis, May 10: The engine is working in first-rate order, and the water in fork to the 24 fm. level. The 14 fm. level and the 24 fm. level are now dry, and if no unforeseen accident occur no doubt the mine will bedry in another fortnight. In the 94 fm. level it is more than probable that some good ore bargains will be let as soon as the 61 fm. level is reached. We are now engaged in repairing the boiler-house roof, and overhauling and cleaning the winch-engine; in fact, we are getting on with the necessary work as fast as we possibly can.

CARADON CONSOLS.—S. Bennett, May 10: Clynno's lode, in the 90 fathom level west, continues to yield about 1 ton of ore per fathom, and of a very promising character. In the same level east it is 2 ft. wide, saving work. In the shaft below the 90 there is no change to notice. No. 2 lode, in the 78 west, is much the same as last reported. In the east end it continues to yield saving work, some 2 ft. wide, and in the winze below 1 ft. wide—good dredgey work.

CARDIGAN BAY CONSOLS.—C. Williams, May 13: Pensarn: The engine-shaft is now down 18 fms. 3 ft. from surface, and worth for copper 8s. per fathom. Leaving 1 fm. 3 ft. more to sink to reach a 10 fm. level, which will be completed early this month, after which we shall strike out levels east and west on the course of the lode, wherefrom you may fairly anticipate some very favourable results.—Eastern Adit: The bearing part of the lode in this level is from 12 to

14 in. wide, composed of crystallised spar, gossan, carbonate of lime, muddle, and carrying a rib of lead ore from 1 to 2 in. thick, of nearly pure metal.—The Adit: The ground in the Adit is composed of slate, and is much charged with muddle, and very congenial for lead ore.—Bynarian Old Adit: During the past week we have broken through several branches of spar, blende, and small strings of lead ore; and, from the general appearance of the ground, I have no doubt we are approaching a good lode in this level.—Boundary Shaft: The lode at this shaft is 3 ft. wide, consisting of clay-slate, quartz, gossan, blende, and branches of lead ore throughout—a very promising looking lode indeed. I am now erecting a horse-wheel at this shaft, for the purpose of drawing the ore stuff from the workings below to the crusher, so that no time should be lost in making it ready for market. The carpenters will begin putting up the water-wheel for the crusher on Monday next. The machinery at Pensarn is working satisfactorily.

CHIVERTON.—G. E. Tremayne, John Borlase, May 12: The engine-shaft is down 9 fms. below the 40 fm. level, in a beautiful lode, presenting a better appearance than has for the last 15 fms. sinking. It is composed of soft spar, flookan, and muddle, with spots of lead. In the 40 east, on the east and west lode, the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, flookan, and muddle, and producing saving work for lead; we expect this end will improve as it gets out of the influence of the north and south lodes. In the 30 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, flookan, and muddle, with spots of lead occasionally. The 30 west is holed to the north and south lode. The stopes continue to yield their usual quantity of lead. We have sunk a trial pit about 90 fms. east of the new shaft, down 5 fms., and cut the east and west lode, which is 2 ft. wide, composed of flookan, muddle, blende, and producing saving work for lead. We are preparing to sink a trial pit at the 10 below adit, and more promising lode, which is embedded in a most beautiful channel of ground, and has everything about it to warrant a speedy success.

CHIVERTON MOOR.—G. E. Tremayne, W. Bennett, May 7: The 105 cross-cut, to drive south of Harris's engine-shaft, by six men, for the month, at 6s. per fathom. The 95, to drive west of Harris's shaft, by six men, at 3s. per fathom; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of flookan, quartz, muddle, and stones of lead—a very promising lode. The 85, to drive west of cross-cut, by six men, for the month, at 3s. 10s. per fathom; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, and worth 20 cwt. of lead per fathom. No. 1 stopes, in the back of the 85, by six men, for the month, at 2s. 10s. per fathom; the lode is worth 12 cwt. of lead per fm. No. 2 stopes, in the back of the 85, by six men, for the month, at 2s. 10s. per fm.; the lode is worth 20 cwt. of lead per fathom. No. 3 stopes, in the back of the 85, by four men, for the month, at 2s. per fathom; the lode is worth 5 cwt. of lead per fathom. No. 1 stopes, in the back of the 75, by four men, for the month, at 2s. per fathom; the lode is worth 10 cwt. of lead per fathom. No. 3 stopes, in the back of the 75, by six men, for the month, at 2s. 15s. per fathom; the lode is worth 25 cwt. of lead per fathom. No. 3 stopes, in the back of the 75, by four men, for the month, at 2s. per fathom; the lode is worth 20 cwt. of lead per fathom. A rise in the back of the 65 by four men, for the month, at 2s. per fm.; the lode is worth 5 cwt. of lead per fathom. A cross-cut to drive at the 55, north of Ward's shaft, by three men and three boys, for the month, at 3s. per fathom. A cross-cut to drive at the 40, north of Ward's shaft, by three men and three boys, for the month, at 3s. per fathom. Our pay and setting passed off very satisfactorily.

CHIVERTON AND WHEAL ABRAHAM UNITED.—W. Kitto, W. Thomas, W. J. Paul, May 10: Wilson's Engine-Shaft: The summen have been engaged dividing and casing the shaft from the 110 to the 140 fm. level, and fixing ladder-rod, &c., which is complete to this point for drawing purposes. The summen are to-day dropping down a 12-ft. pump, which will make 3 fathoms below the 160. We shall at once begin to clear the level, and to cut hitches for bearers, in order to drop the lift to the 170 fm. level; and if the shaft is clear of stuff we hope to drain the water to this point by the end of the month.—Middle Engine-Shaft: The water is drained to the bottom of the 160 fm. level, and we set yesterday for the summen to cut ground and hitches for elstern and bearers, to fix the lift in the same, and to cut hitches to put in drop bearers for drop-lift, to send down a piece of main rod, and fix a plunger-lift in the adit for house water, as per bargain (20s.), which we expect will be completed by the end of the month; and if the shaft is clear of stuff we shall soon after see the 170 fathom level. The men are making fair progress in driving the cross-cuts north and south, and we are pushing on the other operations as fast as possible: they are too numerous to particularise.

CUDDRA.—T. Pucker, May 10: In the 150 cross-cut, north from Walker's shaft, we have driven through the main part of the lode, which is about 18 feet wide; in consequence of the lode being very hard and unproductive for tin in this level, we have suspended further driving for the time, and have commenced to drive the 130 east of the same shaft, on the tin part of the lode, which is 6 ft. wide, and looking exceedingly promising, being composed of quartz, peach, and lead, and yielding saving work for tin, worth from sample assayed 8s. per fm. In the 17, east of the 130, we have driven a little lode, which is 4 ft. wide, and the south capels, and have reached the tin part of the lode, but there is not sufficient done to prove its value. The driving of the 105 east is still being continued by the side of the lode, through ground that is very congenial for mineral, and is good for progress. In the 142 end, driving west of Walker's shaft, no lode has been taken down for the month. The lode in the stopes in the different levels are still very large, and without any alteration in value since last reported.

CWILLIAMS.—May 10: The lode in the 45, east of the boundary, is 2 feet wide, composed of a light clay-slate, quartz, and spots of blende. The stopes in back of this level will produce 10 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The stopes in bottom of the 15 is worth 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the intermediate level, over the back of ditto, is worth 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the stopes in back of ditto is worth 15 cwt. of ore per fathom. The stopes in back of ditto, 25 fms. west of engine shaft, is worth 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the rise against Taylor's shaft is 5 ft. wide, ore throughout, and yielding saving work. The lode in the 32, east of the 15, is 3 ft. wide, and lead ore per fathom. Taylor's shaft, sinking below the 20, is yielding some good stones of lead ore. In the rise in back of the deep adit the lode is 2 feet wide—poor. The lode in Taylor's drift is unproductive. The lode in the rise in back of ditto is ½ yard wide, yielding occasionally stones of lead ore. The stopes in back of ditto is worth 2 tons of lead ore per fathom; this stopes will be exhausted in two months. Nothing has been met with in our cross-cuts.

CYMROR.—T. B. Davies, May 6: We have been able to see the leader of lead in the 105 east, and the lode is 1½ ft. wide, and as I myself have seen it, therefore I can testify to the truth. The men who knew of the place previously told me it is much wider at the forebore of the adit, which we have not yet seen. As the three adits are now clear, as ordered, how do you wish me to proceed? The No. 1 adit is improving very much, the lead in sight is worth thousands of pounds. We have discovered already sufficient room to work on lead for years.

T. B. Davies, May 9: We are getting on well at the mine. The No. 2 adit is improving every day. We have discovered three leaders of lead, running parallel in the 6, at 2 inches solid, total 12 inches. The burrows turn on well. No. 1 adit is improving daily. I am sure you will be surprised to see the prospect in the different adits.

DEEP LEVEL.—May 12: There is no change to notice in any part of the mine since our last report. The cross-cut from the bottom of Trustee's shaft going south, is in favourable ground for driving, where we are making good progress. We sampled 8 tons of ore on Tuesday, for sale at Holywell to-day.

DUKE OF EDINBURGH.—G. F. Collyer, May 11: There is an important change in the bed of the 40 (from which level it is now 8 ft. 20s.)—another part of the south lode is come in, forming with the lode we have been rising in; this, with the squats of black and yellow ore we have been meeting with lately, some of which making regular branches 3 to 4 in. wide, augurs well to meet with a good deposit of ore between this and the gossan. There is no change in any other part of the mine.

EAST CARN BRKA.—John Rodda, May 11: We are taking down the lode in Thomas's engine-shaft, which is not looking quite so well for tin, but improved for copper, and quartz, and blende, and is worth 8s. per fathom. The lode in the 40 east, 4 ft. wide, and still worth 8s. per fathom for tin. In this level west the lode is producing saving work for tin, and some good stones of copper ore.—No. 6 Lode: The lode in the 80, west of Buckley's shaft, is looking kindly, and producing 3 tons of copper ore per fathom. In this level east, and east of the cross-course, the lode is 2 feet wide, and yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. We are preparing to fix a 6-in. lift in Buckley's shaft, which we hope to have completed in the course of two or three days.

EAST DAREN.—May 10: Taylor's Shaft: In the 116 east the lode is 1½ yard wide, composed of clay-slate, quartz, and spots of blende, and yielding small spots of ore at times, and judging from the ore ground passed in the level above we have some distance to extend this level in order to reach the same. In the 104 east the men are still employed in stripping down the south part of the lode, which is from 8 to 9 ft. wide, and will yield for its whole width 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. In the stopes west of ditto the lode is 1½ yard wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fathom. In the 92 east the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing small branches of ore, but not a sufficient quantity to value. The lode in the east the lode is 1½ yard wide, composed of a clay-slate, string of carbonate of lime, and unproductive. In the 65, west of Skinner's shaft, the men are pushing on the end as fast as possible. In the cross-cut, north of new shaft, not any strings or branches of the lode have been met with, and the underlie of the lode from surface to this depth can be but little, as the cross-cut is now in 10 fathoms, but hope to reach the lode shortly. In the eastern cross-cuts north we have no change in the ground to notice. The tribute pitches (six in number) are looking much the same as last report.

EAST POOL.—W. S. Garby, J. Maynard, J. Hocking, May 9: Great Lode: The cross-cut in the 180 fm. level is driven in the lode 8 ft., which so far is free from wolfram; it is composed chiefly of peach and quartz, and is worth for tin 18s. per fathom. We have now set to drive east and west of the cross-cut, and hope to drain the ground and to be enabled to sink a winze from the 170 immediately. The 170 is driven east of the cross-cut 42 fms., and is worth for tin 15s. per fathom. Four stopes are working in the back of this level—two east of the cross-cut, worth 20s. per fathom, and two west, worth 12s. each stopes. The 160 is driven south of the western end 6 fms., on a small cross-course; no lode intersected since last report, the ground still spare for driving. There are three stopes working in the back of the level, east of the cross-cut, worth for tin 20s. per fathom each stopes, and one west worth 14s. per fathom. The winze in the bottom of the 155, which is now holed to the eastern stopes, will greatly facilitate the working of the ground adjoining. The stopes in the bottom of the 160 fm. level, east of the cross-cut, on the engine lode, is worth for tin 20s. per fathom. The 150 cross-cut, on the cross-course, is driven 8 fms. south of the lode; the ground is a little harder for driving. In the winze sunk 9 fms. below the 130, on Pryce's lode, the lode is split; we are now stopping a piece of ground to get to sink on the main part, which is about 3 ft. wide, and worth for copper 8s. per fathom.—South Lode: The 130 fm. level, east of the cross-course, is worth for tin and copper 10s. per fathom. The winze in the bottom of this level, 13 fms. east of the cross-course, is down 6 fms., and worth for tin and copper 20s. per fathom. Two stopes in the bottom of this level, west of the cross-course, are worth for copper 25s. per fathom each stopes.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennett, May 7: The men in the 120 cross-cut north are making good progress, but they have not yet met with any lode, and the same may be said of the 110 cross-cut south. The lode in the 75 east is 30 in. wide, producing good stones of ore at times, and presenting a kindly appearance. The lode in the 55 east is 2 ft. wide, and worth 3 to 4 tons of copper ore per fm.—a good lode. The lode in the stopes above this will produce 2½ tons of copper ore per fathom. The men have cleaned up the bottom of the 55, and they will commence sinking the winze on Monday, when we shall quickly report its size and value. The lode in the 45 east is 15 in. wide, and worth 1 to 1½ ton of copper ore per fathom.

—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennett, May 11: In the 120 fm. level cross-cut we have

driven north from the main lode 11 fms. 3 ft.; we have not yet met with any lode. The ground is favourable for driving. In the 110 fathom level cross-cut south, we have met an increased quantity of water, which is stronger; this, I think, is an indication that we are near the lode. The lode in the 75 fm. level east is 18 in. wide, containing quartz and chlorite, with muddle and copper ore; we believe there is hollow ground before this end, otherwise we cannot account for the 55 being so dry. The lode in the 55 east has improved, which is now worth fully 4 tons of good ore per fathom. The lode in the bottom of the level looking better than we have seen it before for the last 30 fms. driving, and if there is not a bunch of ore below this level somewhere we are greatly mistaken. The stopes above this level will produce 3½, 2, and 2 tons of copper ore per fm. respectively. The lode in the 45 east will produce 1½ ton of good ore per fathom. We are preparing a parcel of tin, to sell next Wednesday.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—R. Quentrell, May 11: The mine is opening out exceedingly well. There is no alteration since last week.

EAST WHEAL SETON.—J. Vivian and Son, H. Arthur, May 12: At Cartwright's shaft the water has not yet subsided sufficiently to admit of resuming operations in the 34 fm. level. The stopes in the 27 fm. level have improved, and the western one will yield 4 tons of copper ore per fathom. In Bassett's engine-shaft, flat-rod shaft, and the 20 fm. level, east of the latter, the favourable appearances alluded to in the last report continue. We sold on Thursday last 68 tons 13 cwt. 2 qrs. of copper ore, at 67s. 7s. per ton, realising 4357. 17s. 7d.

EXCELSIOR.—G. Rickard, May 10: No particular change has taken place in the character of the ground in the deep adit level, driving south towards the lode, since last report. The driving is being pushed on with the utmost speed, and 7 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. were accomplished last month, making the distance altogether driven 61 fms. 4 ft. 2 in.—Wheal Thorlodd: The shaft is down over 5 fms. In the old men's workings, which is about 3 ft. wide, with two well-defined walls. The whole of the lode is taken away in the western end of the shaft, while a portion of it is standing in the eastern end, which is composed of capel, spar, and gossan, containing a little tin throughout. The pay and settings passed off very satisfactorily.

GAWTON COPPER.—G. Rowe, G. Rowe, Jun., May 7: We have cut through the lode at the 95 fm. level, where it is 5 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. wide, and commenced shaft driving east, on the north part, adjoining the floor, which is now being carried 6 ft. wide, composed of very strong muddle, intermixed with good quality yellow copper ore, altogether a very fine looking lode. All other points of operation are without change since the report given for the general meeting.

GORSEDD AND CELYN LEVEL.—May 13: We are making good progress at Coaltia Glynne shaft. The buildings at surface are completed, and all the work proceeding satisfactorily.

GREAT FROG FOWNOG CONSOLS.—W. Waseley, May 12: The water in the old engine-shaft has gone down about half a yard during the past fortnight, and is still going down, and have no doubt but that it will continue to go down until it gets so low as the day or adit level. It affords me great pleasure to say that we are now making very good progress with the sinking of the new engine-shaft. The men have been able to keep the winch going two stems a day every day for this week, and I think they will be able to continue to do so.

GREAT NORTH LAXEY.—R. Rowe, May 10: The lode in the 110 end, driving north, is 4 ft. wide, composed chiefly of strong quartz, with a mixture of ore, all saving work. The 96 end is worth 1 ton of lead per fathom; the lode is 3 ft. wide, and there is every appearance of a further improvement as we drive northwards. The stopes in the roof of this and the 84 are worth on an average 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. We sold yesterday to Messrs. Stock and Co. 40 tons of lead, at 13s. 10s. 6d. per ton.

GREAT RETALLACK.—G. R. Odgers, J. Harris, May 7: Setting Report: The 50 fm. level to drive south by six men, at 7s. per fathom; we have had for the last 9 ft. driving very stiff ground, and hence we have only set 2 fms. extent; the lode is 18 in. wide, and worth 8 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The lode has continued in this kind of ground is, in our opinion, a good feature, and we shall be disappointed if the next taking down will not be as good or better than the last; this is opening good leady ground. The stopes above this level by four men, at 50s. per fathom, which will produce 15 cwt. to 17 cwt. of lead per fathom. The 50 is driven south 5 fms. 1 ft. 7 in. in good lead ground. The adit cross cut towards the large iron lode by six men, at 3s. 10s. per fathom, the month extent.

G. R. Odgers, J. Harris, May 12: The men in the 50 south and in the stopes have been despatching the lode, and none has been taken down since last Saturday, consequently we have no alteration to report; so far as we can see and judge the lead is continuing. We propose taking down the lode next week, say Tuesday, when you shall be advised of its value and appearance. The men are making good progress with the adit cross-cut towards the large iron lode.

GREAT ROYALTON.—Thomas Parkyn, May 12: The engineers are now very busy in fixing the engine. The carpenters and smiths are also getting on with their work, and the tin-dresser, with his men, are making the floors, I am pushing on all things as fast as possible. Now, moment's time shall be lost in getting the engine and stamps to work. I have men driving towards King's lode, so that we may have supplies of tinstuff for the stamps the moment they are set to work.

GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON.—J. Nancarrow, May 9: We set to-day Gifford's engine-shaft to sink below the 50, by twelve men, at 21s. per fathom—lode looks more promising. The 50 to drive west, by two men and two boys, at 3s. 10s. per fathom—a strong flookan lode. The 40 to drive east, by three men and three boys, at 4s. per fathom; the lode is 4 feet wide, contains a little lead, and a looking lode can be seen. The pitch at the 40 is set to two men, at 9s. per ton. The stopes at the 40 contains lead and blende that will pay for working.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Rodda, May 11: The lode in the 154 fm. level, west of Lyle's engine-shaft, is worth 5s. per fathom, and looking promising for an early improvement. The lode in the 140 west is producing a little tin, but not to value. In this level, west of No. 2 cross-cut, the lode is still worth 10s. per fathom. The ground in the cross-cut going south in the 125, west of Lyle's engine-shaft, is a little stiffer, in consequence of the level of the shaft, and it has in the 125 cross-cut north, from Noel's shaft, we have intersected the capels a lode, the character of which resembles the tin lode. As far as cut into (about 1 ft.) it is spotted with copper ore, and carrying a little tin.

GREAT WEST CHIVERTON.—John Nancarrow, May 5: The engine-shaft is sunk on No. 1 lode to the 24 fm. level. There is a winze sunk from the 5 fm. level to the 14, which is of great service for the ventilation of the mine, and there is a footway fixed in it complete. The 14 fm. level is driven from the engine-shaft, the lode is 25 fms. westward; the lode is 3 feet wide, and is not united since, but the north part of the lode underlies faster than the south part, and turns southward in the end, so that the two parts are likely to unite, both below the level and in driving, and in thus uniting are likely to produce lead, therefore the driving of this end should be continued. There is a small cross-course in this level where the lode split, which is probably the one seen in No. 2 lode, and looked for in this level. There is a little lead to be seen in several places in the level from the cross-course westward; it is altogether from 2 to 14 fms. in length. The best is 3 fms. in the bottom of the level, and out the cross-course, and the lode looks as if it would improve in going down. The 24 fm. level is driven 3 fms. west; the lode is improving, yields good stones of lead, is letting out water freely, and is likely to become valuable when it gets under the lead in the 14. The shaft should soon be sunk another level to make further proof of this. The end has been driven further 5 fms. west on No. 2 lode, but nothing valuable has been met with. The winze is sunk on No. 2 lode 9 fms., and a level driven east from the bottom of winze to within 4 fathoms of cross-course, and will then be driven to it in about a fortnight, after which a shaft should be communicated with this winze from surface, and sunk below the 9, for the lode looks well throughout the sinking, yields rich lead, and well deserves a trial.

GRAT WESTERN.—E. Rogers, Edmund Rogers, May 11: Fisher's Lode: Mitchell's engine-shaft is sunk 8 fms. 4 ft. 6 in. below the 20; we are glad to say we have passed the hard bar of ground, and expect now to make good progress. In the winze in the bottom of the 10 there is no alteration; the lode is 18 inches wide—unproductive. In the rise in the back of the deep adit the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing some good stones of tin. In the 10, east of the lode, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and is a fine looking lode, composed of spar, prill, and occasional stones of tin; we hope to communicate these two points in about three weeks, when we shall commence sinking below the 10 on a lode worth 20s. per fathom.—Middle Lode: In the 30, west of Curtis's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 2s. per fathom. In the cross-cut driving south in this level we have passed through several branches, and most likely shall cut the lode in a few days. In the 30, driving east, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 10s. per fathom. In the rise in back of the 20, east of Curtis's shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 4s. per fathom. In the winze sinking in the bottom of the level, west of the shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 7s. per fathom.—South Lode: Will's winch-shaft is down 7 fms. 3 ft. below the deep adit; the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 8s. per fathom. In the deep adit, driving west of this shaft, the lode is split into several branches, but yielding tinstone that will pay for stamping

week or two, and put the men to sink a winze in the bottom of this level; since we commenced to sink the lode is much improved, and is now worth 6 tons of ore per fathom, or 21. The lode in the winze in the bottom of the 35 f. level, west of footway shaft, the lode is worth about 2 tons of low-price ore per fathom. Tom's stop, in the back of the 35 f. level, west of footway shaft, is worth about 10. per fathom. Skinner's stop, in the back of the midway level, on No. 2 lode, is worth 3 tons of ore, or 10. per fathom. Williams' stop, on No. 2 lode, in the back of the 35 f. level, on the new north lode, is 2 f. wide, worth 10. per fathom. We have put two men to clear out the 45 f. level, on the south or old Kelly Bray lode, east of old engine-shaft, so as to get in under a good piece of ore ground gone down a little to the west of the higher winze-shaft. We think the tribute department is a little improved.—Holmshush: The engine and pitwork are working well, and we are happy to inform you that we are in for the 45 f. level, and are now working under this level. We have this day been through the 45 f. level, and we can now substantiate the statements made in our prospectus as regards the quantity of muddle. Judging from the appearance of the lode, it will turn out from 8 to 12 tons of muddle per fathom. Judging from the stulls in this level only, we have 600 tons of first-class muddle already broken. Warren's stop, in the bottom of the 20 f. level, at Moor's shaft, is worth 8 tons of good muddle per fathom. We think, upon the whole, our prospects were never looking better than now.

LIVWERN.—J. Davis, May 12: The men are proceeding satisfactorily with cutting down the first 30 fathoms of the engine-shaft.

LOVELL CONSOLS.—J. Nancarrow, May 11: The shaft is down on the new lode 7½ fms.; as yet there is no water, which is evidently drained off by the adit driven from the engine-shaft; this adit is known to be within 30 fathoms of the lode, and may be much nearer, but is full of stuff, and ought to be cleared; the lode is 3½ f. wide; it is not so good as last week, which seems to be owing to its underlying more, but we think this only temporary, and that it will soon be valuable as ever. Fair progress is being made in sinking the north shaft, and the ground is quite congenial for tin.

MAES-Y-SAFN.—May 9: The 370, east of Grosvenor's shaft, has not changed since last reported; the end yields some fine lumps of lead, and looks promising. The 350 west has improved a little, the lode is getting softer for driving, and yields a little lead. The 310 west is poor. The 370, east of the sump-winze, is producing ¾ ton per fathom. The 370 west is unproductive. The 290, east of No. 3 shaft, is producing ¼ ton per fathom. The winze under the 310, east of Grosvenor's, is producing 1 ton per fathom. The stopes in bottom of the 310 west are producing 2 tons per fathom. There is no change to notice in any other place throughout the mine. The mine is in fork, and all the machinery in good working order.

MID-WALES.—John Elton, May 12: We have completed the changing of the lifts at the engine-shaft, and have resumed the sinking below the 24, which will now proceed without further interruption. The lode in the 12, driving west, was not so good for a few days after my last report, but it has again improved, and is now worth 1 ton of lead ore and 1 ton of blende per fathom. The winze sinking below the adit level, and which is now about 5 fms. in advance of the 12, is still yielding good ore, worth at least 25 cwt. of lead per fm.; there is at present every appearance of having a long run of productive ground in this part of the mine. There is no change to notice elsewhere since my last.

MINERA UNION.—J. Nicholls, May 12: Low's Shaft: In the 60 yard level there has been nothing done for the past week; the men have been engaged repairing Brabner's shaft. The lode in the mine in the bottom of the 80 yard level, south of Brabner's shaft, is without change since last report.—Fins' Shaft: The lode in the 50 yard level north is now worth 12 cwt. of lead per fathom, and very promising for a further improvement. All the pitches continue to yield their usual quantity of lead.

NANTEOS CONSOLS.—Thos. P. Thomas, Joel Williams, May 12: Penrhyn: The 36 fathom level west is still looking well, but not having room to deposit the ore, we are driving on the south side of the ore part, consequently we cannot report its value, but we have no doubt it will be a good one. The lode is looking well, and the next week we are looking for a further improvement in getting regular supplies. We intend sampling another parcel of ore on Saturday.

NEW CENTRAL SNAILBEACH.—E. Parry, May 12: The 200 yard end driving west is now getting out of the influence of the cross-joints, and has now a lode 3 f. wide, with a leader of lime, spar, and lead ore, out of which there is a little water issuing; it is producing saving work. I never saw the end look so promising before for lead as it does to-day. The sump sinking below this level is now down 2 fms. We have fixed turn-tree, &c., and are now working sink with all possible speed. We are making good progress with Mytton Digby shaft, which is now down 4½ fms. We have cleared the mouth of the black hole adit, and let out the water. This level is driven 260 yards.

NEW CROW HILL.—A. Kent, T. Trelease, May 10: At the engine-shaft our men have commenced driving the cross-cut inside of the plat; the ground is pretty stiff for driving through. On the north lode we are pushing on an adit; in its course the back of the lode is just coming up in the bottom of the end. We think we shall be able to report its size and character more fully next week. NEW DALBY.—R. Smith, May 11: I am much pleased to say that since the dam door has been taken off the air in the 75 f. level cross-cut, and throughout both old and new mines, has greatly improved, and we are now in a position to put more men to work in the cross-cut, as from indications we have gone through more than one channel of ore ground, and I now beg to propose to cross-cut in these channels of ground. We are not up to this (3 P.M.) in the ore, but the character of the ground is such that it has been always found in. We may, therefore, come into the ore as early as if it should be cut. We are driving the 75 f. level cross-cut, and it cannot be far from it, as we have the right ground for ore, and in which ground the ore will be met with.

NEW DEVON CONSOLS.—Capt. Hancock, May 10: At Trewollack Mine the lode in the 32 shaft is looking more promising, with good squats of lead. The north end, in the 32, is without any alteration. In the 20 end north, towards the old mine, some good lumps of lead have been met with, and the lode looking more open, and letting out water freely.

NEW PEMBROKE.—F. Puckey, J. Puckey, May 9: In the 75 end, driving east of the engine-shaft, the lode is from 4 to 5 f. wide, yielding some good work both for tin and copper, and worth 30. per fathom. There is a north branch crossing the end, containing rich stones of copper, which will intersect the lode in a few feet further driving, when we expect a great improvement. The lode in the rise in the back of this level, behind the end, is 2 f. wide, and of a very promising character, producing a little tin throughout, and worth 8. per fathom. In the stoep in the back of the 75, east of the shaft, the lode is 2 f. wide, and worth 10. per fathom. In the stoep in the back of the same level, driving east of the shaft, the lode is 1 f. wide, and worth 10. per fathom. In the 65, or middle level, the lode in the end, driving east, is 4 f. wide, but a little disordered, containing rich branches of tin and copper, worth 18. per fathom. In the stoep in the back of the 65, east of Truman's rise, the lode in places is 5 f. wide, and worth for tin and copper 40. per fathom. In the stoep in the back of the same level, east from the winze, the lode is 1 f. wide, but in consequence of getting near the slide the lode is not so rich as when last reported, now worth for tin and copper 30. per fathom. In the 60 end, driving west, east of the shaft, on the south lode, the lode has improved, and is 4 f. wide, yielding good stones of tin and copper, worth 12. per fathom. In the 60 cross-cut, driving north, east of the shaft, we have not yet reached the north lode; the ground in the end is getting wet, and is rather spare for driving. Our 80-in. cylinder-engine is almost ready to go to work, and we are progressing as fast as possible in fixing the pitwork, bobs, rods, &c., in the shaft, which is nearly complete to the 60 f. level. In consequence of the very dry season, and the falling back of the weather, we have commenced to sink the shaft 2 fathoms below the 75, and shall then put in beams and casters, and fix the bottom plunger-life in the 75 before we put the engine to work; this will cause a little delay, but will save us considerable expense.

NEW TRELEIGH.—Sam. Michell, May 11: The lode in Nicholson's shaft is 3½ f. wide, producing a little tin; there is a decided change in the nature of the lode and the character of the ground about it—from a dark blue killas to a white softer stratum. The tinstuff now bringing to surface is very like that of Peven lode, and I fancy the latter is not far off the bottom of the shaft, and at the intersection there is no doubt the lode will yield plenty of tin. I shall not go to see it till the end of Peven lode can be discovered, if so it will be a guide to ascertain the distance between them in the 30 f. level. The shaft sinking below the 20 has drained all the upper levels, and the large lode that we were working upon in the 20 is now quite dry. I have taken two of the men from the adit to blast some of the tin lode, and shall get a pile to surface, and see what the tin buyers will give per ton for it. Tin being at the present time at a high figure, a small quantity in such a large lode will pay for working. The lode in the adit level, driving west, is 4 f. wide, composed of gossan, peat, and iron, and the lode must come to surface and be overhauled for the different sorts of mineral. I have given samples of tinstuff to several buyers of tin in the stone, and they all say the tin is of good quality. We have sampled a small lot, which will be sold in the course of a few days, and have also sampled from 40 to 50 tons of arsenical muddle, the tenders for which will be given on Saturday next; 12 tons of this muddle contain tin, of which I have furnished the buyers with samples.

NEW WHEAL CHARLOTTE.—J. Tonkin, May 10: We have dropped the lift to within 3 fathoms of the 20 f. level, which we find to be at least 25 fathoms below the adit, on Saturday last, and to-day I have been down to the 10 f. level, 13 fms. from the adit. Both in the east part of the mine at east shaft and in the west part at Blakney's shaft I find that nearly all the lode has been worked away, as marked on the section plan, showing very clearly that the lode was rich for tin; we found a few parts of the lode standing. We set a pitch in the east part on one of the arches, and we expect to set another in a few days, and also two pitches in the west part; we have not yet sent up any of the stuff; as soon as we can drop the lift to the 20 we shall fix the skip-rod, and shall then be able to wind the stuff at a rapid rate; we intend to wind about 18 cwt. in a skip. We are pushing on the work of the stamps as fast as we can possibly do it. We expect to set the stamps by the end of next week to stamp the tin. The floors will be ready for dressing by that time. We are doing all we can to force on the work consistent with proper economy. We shall sell tin shortly after next pay.

NEW WHEAL TOWAN.—R. Pryor, May 11: No particular change has taken place in this mine during the past week. Friday next being our pay and settling, a full report shall be sent you.

NORTH CROFT.—J. Vivian and Son, Wm. Williams, May 12: In the 25 f. level, driving west of Petherick's shaft, the lode is 6 f. wide, producing tin and copper ore, to the value of 15. per fathom. The two stopes in the back of this level are worth in the aggregate 45. per fathom. We have resumed the copper stopes in the bottom of the 196, where the lode is improved, now worth 30. per fathom. In the 196 end west the lode is worth 15. per fathom. In the winze, sinking under the 196 west, the lode is worth 25. per fathom. In the winze, sinking under the 180 west, the lode is worth 15. per fathom. We sold

on Thursday last 41 tons 10 cwt. 2 qrs. of copper ore, at 81. 9s. 6d. per ton, realising 331. 14s. 3d.; and yesterday sold 13 tons 10 cwt. 2 qrs. 19 lbs. of tin, at 79. 6s. per ton, realising 1072. 3s. 6d.

NORTH DOWNS.—Francis Pryor, James Williams, May 10: In the 70 f. level, west of the western winze, the lode splits in two branches, both of which are containing a little ore, but not to value. Water is flowing freely from the end, which we consider a good indication. The fresh shoot of ore recently met with in the 60, west of King's shaft, still continues, and holds out promise of being important. We have no visible increase of water in this direction; the present end is worth 12. per fathom. In midway level, above the back of the 60, there is no apparent change; the lode is worth 6. per fathom. The rise in back of the midway level has gone up for the distance risen through a lode worth 6. per fm., but in the present back a slide has crossed the lode and disordered it; we shall lose no time in getting above to prove its value. The splice alluded to in the winze below the 60 in our last is again formed into a regular lode, and is producing good stones ore. The stoep in bottom of the 60 fathom level, east of sump-winze, is worth 10. per fm. The stoep in back of the 70, west of the western winze, is worth 7. per fm.

NORTH POOL.—J. Vivian and Sons, F. Clymo, May 12: Middle Lode: In the rise in back of the 30 the lode is 1 f. wide, and will yield 3 tons of copper ore per fathom. The 24 is also looking more promising, and the lode increasing in size, being now 2½ f. wide. We have entered 27 tons of copper ore for the Ticking.

OHIO CROWN (Isle of Man).—Edward Bowden, Jun., May 4: The engine-shaft, which was commenced sinking at the 35 in November last, has been completed to the 50, a lodge cut, and the cross-cut now in course of driving towards the lode, which I expect to reach in the course of three or four weeks from this date, if its underlie continues the same as at the 35 f. level. The shaft has been carried down on the underlie of 15 in. per fathom. During the past month we have commenced sinking a winze from the 35 f. level, in which we have a nice branch of lead ore, about 4 in. wide, and is improving daily, the blende dying out, and the lead being far more solid and regular than anything before seen in the mine. As soon as the lode is intersected at the 50 f. level we shall have about 10 fms. to drive to come under the winze; and should the ore continue to improve as at present (which there is every probability it will do) we shall have a good paying lode. Certainly the mine never looked so well as at present. We have several tons of lead ore ready for market. We are busily engaged in erecting a lead store-house. The machinery and pitwork are in good order, and working well.

PENHALE WHEAL VOR.—W. H. Martin, May 11: The shaftmen sinking below the 1200 are making fair progress, and the ground is without change. In the 1200 north cross cut I think we are very near the lode, as the water is spouting from the end very strongly. As soon as there is any change I will advise you at once.

PRINCE OF WALES.—M. Whitford, May 12: The adit towards the engine-shaft is not completed as yet. The adit end on the north and south lode has greatly improved; the lode is 3 f. wide, with a good leader of silver-lead ore. I have not seen anything in the end so rich before. In the winze sinking in the bottom of this level the lode is 1 f. wide, producing stones of silver-lead ore; the ground is hard; set to two men, at 10. per fathom. All the necessary work is going on as usual. Particulars in my next report.

PERAN CONSOLS.—James Nance, May 9: Flat-rod Shaft: We are sinking the shaft 10 fms. below the 30, on the course of the lode, which is 3 f. wide, worth 4. per fathom. In the 20, driving west of shaft, the lode is 3 f. wide, worth 9. per fathom, with a good appearance. During the week we have commenced a second stoep in the back of this level, which will, after a short time, greatly aid the returns. In No. 1 stoep the lode is 4 f. wide, worth 9. per fm.; and in No. 2 stoep the lode is at the present time 2 f. wide, worth 4. per fathom. In this level, driving east of shaft, the ground is still spare for working; the lode is 2 f. wide, worth 3. per fathom. The character of the lode in the 10, driving west, is improved since the adit level above. A stoep over the 12, east of No. 4 winze, is worked by four men, at 27. 10s. 6d. per fathom; the lode is producing 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. A stoep over this level, west of same winze, is set by six men, at 27. 10s., and the lode worth 15 cwt. of ore per fathom. A winze (No. 5) below the adit level is down 3½ fathoms; sinking by six men, at 11. per fathom. This winze is being carried down on the north wall, or face, of the lode, which we think advisable not to break through, for fear of letting down water, rendering the sinking much slower, as well as more expensive. Ore is to be seen on the wall of the winze, which when driven in, I believe, will be found of the same value as starting from the adit—2 tons per fathom. The adit level is now down 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. A stoep over this level, west of same winze, is set by six men, at 27. 10s., and the lode worth 15 cwt. of ore per fathom. A winze (No. 5) below the adit level is down 3½ fathoms; sinking by six men, at 11. per fathom. This winze is being carried down on the north wall, or face, of the lode, which we think advisable not to break through, for fear of letting down water, rendering the sinking much slower, as well as more expensive. Ore is to be seen on the wall of the winze, which when driven in, I believe, will be found of the same value as starting from the adit—2 tons per fathom. The adit level is now down 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. A stoep over this level, west of same winze, is set by six men, at 27. 10s., and the lode worth 15 cwt. of ore per fathom. A winze (No. 5) below the adit level is down 3½ fathoms; sinking by six men, at 11. per fathom. This winze is being carried down on the north wall, or face, of the lode, which we think advisable not to break through, for fear of letting down water, rendering the sinking much slower, as well as more expensive. Ore is to be seen on the wall of the winze, which when driven in, I believe, will be found of the same value as starting from the adit—2 tons per fathom. The adit level is now down 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. A stoep over this level, west of same winze, is set by six men, at 27. 10s., and the lode worth 15 cwt. of ore per fathom. A winze (No. 5) below the adit level is down 3½ fathoms; sinking by six men, at 11. per fathom. This winze is being carried down on the north wall, or face, of the lode, which we think advisable not to break through, for fear of letting down water, rendering the sinking much slower, as well as more expensive. Ore is to be seen on the wall of the winze, which when driven in, I believe, will be found of the same value as starting from the adit—2 tons per fathom. The adit level is now down 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. A stoep over this level, west of same winze, is set by six men, at 27. 10s., and the lode worth 15 cwt. of ore per fathom. A winze (No. 5) below the adit level is down 3½ fathoms; sinking by six men, at 11. per fathom. This winze is being carried down on the north wall, or face, of the lode, which we think advisable not to break through, for fear of letting down water, rendering the sinking much slower, as well as more expensive. Ore is to be seen on the wall of the winze, which when driven in, I believe, will be found of the same value as starting from the adit—2 tons per fathom. The adit level is now down 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. A stoep over this level, west of same winze, is set by six men, at 27. 10s., and the lode worth 15 cwt. of ore per fathom. A winze (No. 5) below the adit level is down 3½ fathoms; sinking by six men, at 11. per fathom. This winze is being carried down on the north wall, or face, of the lode, which we think advisable not to break through, for fear of letting down water, rendering the sinking much slower, as well as more expensive. Ore is to be seen on the wall of the winze, which when driven in, I believe, will be found of the same value as starting from the adit—2 tons per fathom. The adit level is now down 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. A stoep over this level, west of same winze, is set by six men, at 27. 10s., and the lode worth 15 cwt. of ore per fathom. A winze (No. 5) below the adit level is down 3½ fathoms; sinking by six men, at 11. per fathom. This winze is being carried down on the north wall, or face, of the lode, which we think advisable not to break through, for fear of letting down water, rendering the sinking much slower, as well as more expensive. Ore is to be seen on the wall of the winze, which when driven in, I believe, will be found of the same value as starting from the adit—2 tons per fathom. The adit level is now down 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. A stoep over this level, west of same winze, is set by six men, at 27. 10s., and the lode worth 15 cwt. of ore per fathom. A winze (No. 5) below the adit level is down 3½ fathoms; sinking by six men, at 11. per fathom. This winze is being carried down on the north wall, or face, of the lode, which we think advisable not to break through, for fear of letting down water, rendering the sinking much slower, as well as more expensive. Ore is to be seen on the wall of the winze, which when driven in, I believe, will be found of the same value as starting from the adit—2 tons per fathom. The adit level is now down 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. A stoep over this level, west of same winze, is set by six men, at 27. 10s., and the lode worth 15 cwt. of ore per fathom. A winze (No. 5) below the adit level is down 3½ fathoms; sinking by six men, at 11. per fathom. This winze is being carried down on the north wall, or face, of the lode, which we think advisable not to break through, for fear of letting down water, rendering the sinking much slower, as well as more expensive. Ore is to be seen on the wall of the winze, which when driven in, I believe, will be found of the same value as starting from the adit—2 tons per fathom. The adit level is now down 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. A stoep over this level, west of same winze, is set by six men, at 27. 10s., and the lode worth 15 cwt. of ore per fathom. A winze (No. 5) below the adit level is down 3½ fathoms; sinking by six men, at 11. per fathom. This winze is being carried down on the north wall, or face, of the lode, which we think advisable not to break through, for fear of letting down water, rendering the sinking much slower, as well as more expensive. Ore is to be seen on the wall of the winze, which when driven in, I believe, will be found of the same value as starting from the adit—2 tons per fathom. The adit level is now down 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. A stoep over this level, west of same winze, is set by six men, at 27. 10s., and the lode worth 15 cwt. of ore per fathom. A winze (No. 5) below the adit level is down 3½ fathoms; sinking by six men, at 11. per fathom. This winze is being carried down on the north wall, or face, of the lode, which we think advisable not to break through, for fear of letting down water, rendering the sinking much slower, as well as more expensive. Ore is to be seen on the wall of the winze, which when driven in, I believe, will be found of the same value as starting from the adit—2 tons per fathom. The adit level is now down 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. A stoep over this level, west of same winze, is set by six men, at 27. 10s., and the lode worth 15 cwt. of ore per fathom. A winze (No. 5) below the adit level is down 3½ fathoms; sinking by six men, at 11. per fathom. This winze is being carried down on the north wall, or face, of the lode, which we think advisable not to break through, for fear of letting down water, rendering the sinking much slower, as well as more expensive. Ore is to be seen on the wall of the winze, which when driven in, I believe, will be found of the same value as starting from the adit—2 tons per fathom. The adit level is now down 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. A stoep over this level, west of same winze, is set by six men, at 27. 10s., and the lode worth 15 cwt. of ore per fathom. A winze (No. 5) below the adit level is down 3½ fathoms; sinking by six men, at 11. per fathom. This winze is being carried down on the north wall, or face, of the lode, which we think advisable not to break through, for fear of letting down water, rendering the sinking much slower, as well as more expensive. Ore is to be seen on the wall of the winze, which when driven in, I believe, will be found of the same value as starting from the adit—2 tons per fathom. The adit level is now down 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. A stoep over this level, west of same winze, is set by six men, at 27. 10s., and the lode worth 15 cwt. of ore per fathom. A winze (No. 5) below the adit level is down 3½ fathoms; sinking by six men, at 11. per fathom. This winze is being carried down on the north wall, or face, of the lode, which we think advisable not to break through, for fear of letting down water, rendering the sinking much slower, as well as more expensive. Ore is to be seen on the wall of the winze, which when driven in, I believe, will be found of the same value as starting from the adit—2 tons per fathom. The adit level is now down 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. A stoep over this level, west of same winze, is set by six men, at 27. 10s., and the lode worth 15 cwt. of ore per fathom. A winze (No. 5) below the adit level is down 3½ fathoms; sinking by six men, at 11. per fathom. This winze is being carried down on the north wall, or face, of the lode, which we think advisable not to break through, for fear of letting down water, rendering the sinking much slower, as well as more expensive. Ore is to be seen on the wall of the winze, which when driven in, I believe, will be found of the same value as starting from the adit—2 tons per fathom. The adit level is now down 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. A stoep over this level, west of same winze, is set by six men, at 27. 10s., and the lode worth 15 cwt. of ore per fathom. A winze (No. 5) below the adit level is down 3½ fathoms; sinking by six men, at 11. per fathom. This winze is being carried down on the north wall, or face, of the lode, which we think advisable not to break through, for fear of letting down water, rendering the sinking much slower, as well as more expensive. Ore is to be seen on the wall of the winze, which when driven in, I believe, will be found of the same value as starting from the adit—2 tons per fathom. The adit level is now down 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. A stoep over this level, west of same winze, is set by six men, at 27. 10s., and the lode worth 15 cwt. of ore per fathom. A winze (No. 5) below the adit level is down 3½ fathoms; sinking by six men, at 11. per fathom. This winze is being carried down on the north wall, or face, of the lode, which we think advisable not to break through, for fear of letting down water, rendering the sinking much slower, as well as more expensive. Ore is to be seen on the wall of the winze, which when driven in, I believe, will be found of the same value as starting from the adit—2 tons per fathom. The adit level is now down 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. A stoep over this level, west of same winze, is set by six men, at 27. 10s., and the lode worth 15 cwt. of ore per fathom. A winze (No. 5) below the adit level is down 3½ fathoms; sinking by six men, at 11. per fathom. This winze is being carried down on the north wall, or face, of the lode, which we think advisable not to break through, for fear of letting down water, rendering the sinking much slower, as well as more expensive. Ore is to be seen on the wall of the winze, which when driven in, I believe, will be found of the same value as starting from the adit—2 tons per fathom. The adit level is now down 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. A stoep over this level, west of same winze, is set by six men, at 27. 10s., and the lode worth 15 cwt. of ore per fathom. A winze (No. 5) below the adit level is down 3½ fathoms; sinking by six men, at 11. per fathom. This winze is being carried down on the north wall, or face, of the lode, which we think advisable not to break through, for fear of letting down water, rendering the sinking much slower, as well as more expensive. Ore is to be seen on the wall of the winze, which when driven in, I believe, will be found of the same value as starting from the adit—2 tons per fathom. The adit level is now down 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. A stoep over this level, west of same winze, is set by six men, at 27. 10s., and the lode worth 15 cwt. of ore per fathom. A winze (No. 5) below the adit level is down 3½ fathoms; sinking by six men, at 11. per fathom. This winze is being carried down on the north wall, or face, of the lode, which we think advisable not to break through, for fear of letting down water, rendering the sinking much slower, as well as more expensive. Ore is to be seen on the wall of the winze, which when driven in, I believe, will be found of the same value as starting from the adit—2 tons per fathom. The adit level is now down 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. A stoep over this level, west of same winze, is set by six men, at 27. 10s., and the lode worth 15 cwt. of ore per fathom. A winze (No. 5) below the adit level is down 3½ fathoms; sinking by six men, at 11. per fathom. This winze is being carried down on the north wall, or face, of the lode, which we think advisable not to break through, for fear of letting down water, rendering the sinking much slower, as well as more expensive. Ore is to be seen on the wall of the winze, which when driven in, I believe, will be found of the same value as starting from the adit—2 tons per fathom. The adit level is now down 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. A stoep over this level, west of same winze, is set by six men, at 27. 10s., and the lode worth 15 cwt. of ore per fathom. A winze (No. 5) below the adit level is down 3½ fathoms; sinking by six men, at 11. per fathom. This winze is being carried down on the north wall, or face, of the lode, which we think advisable not to break through, for fear of letting down water, rendering the sinking much slower, as well as more expensive. Ore is to be seen on the wall of the winze, which when driven in, I believe, will be found of the same value as starting from the adit—2 tons per fathom. The adit level is now down 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. A stoep over this level, west of same winze, is set by six men, at 27. 10s., and the lode worth 15 cwt. of ore per fathom. A winze (No. 5) below the adit level is down 3½ fathoms; sinking by six men, at 11. per fathom. This winze is being carried down on the north wall, or face, of the lode, which we think advisable not to break through, for fear of letting down water, rendering the sinking much slower, as well as more expensive. Ore is to be seen on the wall of the winze, which when driven in, I believe, will be found of the same value as starting from the adit—2 tons per fathom. The adit level is now down 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. A stoep over this level, west of same winze, is set by six men, at 27. 10s., and the lode worth 15 cwt. of ore per fathom. A winze (No. 5) below the adit level is down 3½ fathoms; sinking by six men, at 11. per fathom. This winze is being carried down on the north wall, or face, of the lode, which we think advisable not to break through, for fear of letting down water, rendering the sinking much slower, as well as more expensive. Ore is to be seen on the wall of the winze, which when driven in, I believe, will be found of the same value as starting from the adit—2 tons per fathom. The adit level is now down 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. A stoep over this level, west of same winze, is set by six men, at 27. 10s., and the lode worth 15 cwt. of ore per fathom. A winze (No. 5) below the adit level is down 3½ fathoms; sinking by six men, at 11. per fathom. This winze is being carried down on the north wall, or face, of the lode, which we think advisable not to break through, for fear of letting down water, rendering the sinking much slower, as well as more expensive. Ore is to be seen on the wall of the winze, which when driven in, I believe, will be found of the same value as starting from the adit—2 tons per fathom. The adit level is now down 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. A stoep over this level, west of same winze, is set by six men, at 27. 10s., and the lode worth 15 cwt. of ore per fathom. A winze (No. 5) below the adit level is down 3½ fathoms; sinking by six men, at 11. per fathom. This winze is being carried down on the north wall, or face, of the lode, which we think advisable not to break through, for fear of letting down water, rendering the sinking much slower, as well as more expensive. Ore is to be seen on the wall of the winze, which when driven in, I believe, will be found of the same value as starting from the adit—2 tons per fathom. The adit level is now down 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. A stoep over this level, west of same winze, is set by six men, at 27. 10s., and the lode worth 15 cwt. of ore per fathom. A winze (No. 5) below the adit level is down 3½ fathoms; sinking by six men, at 11. per fathom. This winze is being carried down on the north wall, or face, of the lode, which we think advisable not to break through, for fear of letting down water, rendering the sinking much slower, as well as more expensive. Ore is to be seen on the wall of the winze, which when driven in, I believe, will be found of the same value as starting from the adit—2 tons per fathom. The adit level is now down 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. A stoep over this level, west of same winze, is set by six men, at 27. 10s., and the lode worth 15 cwt. of ore per fathom. A winze (No. 5) below the adit level is down 3½ fathoms; sinking by six men, at 11. per fathom. This winze is being carried down on the north wall, or face, of the lode, which we think advisable not to break through, for fear of letting down water, rendering the sinking much slower, as well as more expensive. Ore is to be seen on the wall of the winze, which when driven in, I believe, will be found of the same value as starting from the adit—2 tons per fathom. The adit level is now down 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. A stoep over this level, west of same winze, is set by six men, at 27. 10s., and the lode worth 15 cwt. of ore per fathom. A winze (No. 5) below the adit level is down 3½ fathoms; sinking by six men, at 11. per fathom. This winze is being carried down on the north wall, or face, of the lode, which we think advisable not to break through, for fear of letting down water, rendering the sinking much slower, as well as more expensive. Ore is to be seen on the wall of the winze, which when driven in, I believe, will be found of the same value as starting from the adit—2 tons per fathom. The adit level is now down 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. A stoep over this level, west of same winze, is set by six men, at 27. 10s., and the lode worth 15 cwt. of ore per fathom. A winze (No. 5) below the adit level is down 3½ fathoms; sinking by six men, at 11. per fathom. This winze is being carried down on the north wall, or face, of the lode, which we think advisable not to break through, for fear of letting down water, rendering the sinking much slower, as well as more expensive. Ore is to be seen on the wall of the winze, which when driven in, I believe, will be found of the same value as starting from the adit—2 tons per fathom. The adit level is now down 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. A stoep over this level, west of same winze, is set by six men, at 27. 10s., and the lode worth 15 cwt. of ore per fathom. A winze (No. 5) below the adit level is down 3½ fathoms; sinking by six men, at 11. per fathom. This winze is being carried down on the north wall, or face, of the lode, which we think advisable not to break through, for fear of letting down water, rendering the sinking much slower, as well as more expensive. Ore is to be seen on the wall of the winze, which when driven in, I believe, will be found of the same value as starting from the adit—2 tons per fathom. The adit level is now down 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. A stoep over this level, west of same winze, is set by six men, at 27. 10s., and the lode worth 15 cwt. of ore per fathom. A winze (No. 5) below the adit level is down 3½ fathoms; sinking by six men, at 11. per fathom. This winze is being carried down on the north wall, or face, of the lode, which we think advisable not to break through, for fear of letting down water, rendering the sinking much slower, as well as more expensive. Ore is to be seen on the wall of the winze, which when driven in, I believe, will be found of the same value as starting from the adit—2 tons per fathom. The adit level is now down 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. A stoep over this level, west of same winze, is set by six men, at 27. 10s., and the lode worth 15 cwt. of ore per fathom. A winze (No. 5) below the adit level is down 3½ fathoms; sinking by six men, at 11. per fathom. This winze is being carried down on the north wall, or face, of the lode, which we think advisable not to break through, for fear of letting down water, rendering the sinking much slower, as well as more expensive. Ore is to be seen on the wall of the winze, which when driven in, I believe, will be found of the same value as starting from the adit—2 tons per fathom. The adit level is now down 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. A stoep over this level, west of same winze, is set by six men, at 27. 10s., and the lode worth 15 cwt. of ore per fathom. A winze (No. 5) below the adit level is down 3½ fathoms; sinking by six men, at 11. per fathom. This winze is being carried down on the north wall, or face, of the lode, which we think advisable not to break through, for fear of letting down water, rendering the sinking much slower, as well as more expensive. Ore is to be seen on the wall of the winze, which when driven in, I believe, will be found of the same value as starting from the adit—2 tons per fathom. The adit level is now down 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. A stoep over this level, west of same winze, is set by six men, at 27. 10s., and the lode worth 15 cwt. of ore per fathom. A winze (No. 5) below the adit level is down 3½ fathoms; sinking by six men, at 11. per fathom. This winze is being carried down on the north wall, or face, of the lode, which we think advisable not to break through, for fear of letting down water, rendering the sinking much slower, as well as more expensive. Ore is to be seen on the wall of the winze, which when driven in, I believe, will be found of the same value as starting from the adit—2 tons per fathom. The adit level is now down 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. A stoep over this level, west of same winze, is set by six men, at 27. 10s., and the lode worth 15 cwt. of ore per fathom. A winze (No. 5) below the adit level is down 3½ fathoms; sinking by six men, at 11. per fathom. This winze is being carried down on the north wall, or face, of the lode, which we think advisable not to break through, for fear of letting down water,

much smaller than it has been; this, however, I believe is only temporary, and although the lode is now small it is of very good quality. All other parts of the mine are without change.

WHEAL COURTNEY.—J. Gifford, May 11: There is no change in the character of the lode, the adit west since my last.

WHEAL CREBOR.—J. Goldworthy, May 11: In the 117, west of Kelley's shaft, the lode is full 8 ft. wide, of a promising character, and producing saving work, with indications of an improvement. In the 120, east of Cock's shaft, in the cross-cut north, we are now passing through a branch of lode; the same is producing stones of copper ore, and a few days will decide whether it is the lode or branch. In the rise in the back of the 90 east the lode is 4 ft. wide, of a promising character, and produces 3 tons of ore per fathom. In the 96 fm. level cross-cut, south towards the Buctor lode, there is no change to notice. In the winze sinking below the 84 the sinking is being carried by the side of the lode. In the 72 east the lode is 2½ feet wide, of a kindly appearance, and showing indications of a change for the better. The tribute pitches are without change to notice.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennett, May 7: We are forcing on the 110 east with all speed; that we may get to the north shaft as quickly as possible; the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, pyrite, &c., which produces a little tin. The lode in the 100 east is 3 ft. wide, composed of gossan, quartz, &c., producing tin to the value of 10l. or 12l. per fathom, and, judging from the appearance of this lode, we may expect an improvement. The lode in the 90 east is 3 ft. wide, worth 12l. per fathom. The lode in the 80 east is 1 ft. wide, worth 2l. 10s. per fathom. The lode in the 65 east is 3 ft. wide, worth for tin 5l. per fathom. The lode in the 60 east is 2½ ft. wide, worth for tin 10l. per fathom. The lode in the 54 east is 1½ ft. wide, worth for tin 10l. per fathom; we hope shortly to communicate the north shaft with the rise above the 54.—New Lode: The men in the winze sinking below the 80 have this week been desling the lode, and, consequently, it remains of the same value as reported in driving the level. The men in the 80, east from cross-cut, have also been desling the lode. We hope by the latter end of next week to take it in down in both places, when we will report its value and appearance. In the 60 cross-cut north we have not yet intersected the lode; the ground looks very favourable for tin.

—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennett, May 12: We have no alteration to report in any part of this mine. The men have not yet intersected the lode at the 65, and on the new lode at the 80 the men are clearing their attle in order to take down the lode. We are busy preparing a parcel of tin.

WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—W. Polkinghorne, S. Davey, May 7: New Shaft, Pryor's Lode: In this shaft, sinking below the 106 fm. level, there is nothing new to report on. In the 106 fm. level, driving west of shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth for tin 20l. per fathom. In the 106 fm. level, driving east of shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth for tin 17l. per fathom. In the 94 fm. level, driving west of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 13l. per fathom. In the 94 fm. level, driving east of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 5l. per fathom. In the winze sinking below the 94 fm. level, west of shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, and worth for tin 25l. per fathom. In the 82 fm. level, driving west of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 10l. per fathom. In the 82 fm. level, driving east of shaft, the lode is small, and not to value.—New Lode: In the adit level driving east the lode is poor.

WHEAL UNY.—Wm. Rich, S. Coade, Jun., M. Rogers, May 7: The 150 fm. level end, east of engine-shaft, is worth 15l. per fathom. The rise in the back of this level carries stones of tin. The 150 west is worth 8l. per fathom. The rise in the back of the 150 level saving work for tin. The winze in the bottom of the 140, east of shaft, is worth 30l. per fathom. The 140 fm. level end east is worth 8l. per fathom. The 140 fm. level, driving west of shaft, is worth 20l. per fathom. The rise in the back of the 130, under Gooding's, is letting down more water; the lode is worth 8l. per fathom. We hope this rise will soon drain this shaft, so as to commence sinking below the 120. The lode in the 120 east is worth 9l. per fathom. The 110 east is worth 12l. per fathom.

PLYNIMMON MINE.—Some weeks ago we referred to the purchase of the Tankerville Mine, which had been carried on for some years, on a very limited scale, by a private gentleman, yet at moderate profit. The purchasers at once commenced an extensive plan of operations, and even already, before the new machinery is at work, they are making splendid discoveries, and considerable profits. We have now to draw attention to another valuable property which has recently passed into new hands, and is likely to be among the best of the large profitable Welsh lead mines; we allude to the Plynlimmon. This mine has hitherto been carried on by a small private company, who began operations from surface three to four years ago, and with an expenditure of only about 2000l. of capital on machinery, and in sinking and driving, they have sold about 13,000l. worth of lead ore, and the ground opened is moderately valued at 14,000l. more. The engine-shaft is 30 fms. deep; the adit level is driven 155 fms. in a continuous course of ore, averaging 1 ton per fathom, and is now worth 1½ ton per fathom in the end of the level; a winze being sunk below adit is worth 2 tons per fathom; and the 12, under adit, is worth at least 3 tons per fathom. At present there is only a 40-ft. water-wheel, which does all the pumping, hauling, and crushing; but a new 50-ft. wheel is being erected to do the pumping, and is expected to be ready in four months, when the mine can be worked more extensively and vigorously, and yield considerably larger returns. Mr. Arthur Dean, the well-known mining engineer, states that the workings show a most unusual amount of ore, and that, "in arriving at a highly favourable opinion upon the property, I was much influenced by the appearance of the fine massive blue clay-slate in which the lode is enclosed; the beds are of great thickness, and are of the best character for lead-bearing ground in that district. From the structure of the lode and strata, I conclude that the courses of lead ore will hold for great length, and also in depth. It is a thoroughly recommendable mining property." Like the Tankerville, this property has been acquired by Mr. Murchison, of Austinfriars, and his friends. It is about 10 miles west of the Van Mine. There are 12,000 shares of 2l. 5s. each, fully paid-up, with about 7000l. in hand for working capital, an amount considered more than ample for all purposes.

NORTH CARADON.—The commencement of an engine-shaft is at all times an event of importance in the history of a mining enterprise. It is by this means alone that its prospects can be realised, and the question between the hopes of the stockholders of golden results on the one hand, or their fears of failure on the other, can be decided. The development by depth of superficial indications being in reality the chief feature of mining speculation. The engine-shaft at North Caradon was commenced on Monday, its site selected, after a careful survey and scientific calculation, being at a point which it is estimated will intersect the main vein at about 30 fms. from surface, at which depth, according to the judgment of those who have pronounced the surface appearances to unmistakably indicate immense mineral deposits below, it is believed the lode will be found productive, and the success of the enterprise become established. We have referred before to the prospects of North Caradon, which makes it unnecessary to do so now; but we shall watch anxiously the progress of an enterprise which, from its proximity to and identity of features with great successes, gives such promise of also becoming a successful undertaking.

VAN.—In January Capt. Arthur Waters (the manager of Tankerville) inspected this mine, at which time he valued the reserves at over 2,000,000l. sterling. Up to the present time his report (remarkable as it was) has been simply verified in every detail. For the satisfaction of a shareholder, Capt. Waters was requested to visit the mine a few days since, and his report completely confirms all that he had previously stated. A copy of the report was forwarded to the directors, who regarded it as of so much importance as to have it printed and circulated among the shareholders. The salient feature in the report is that the course of ore has continued westward far beyond the point where his former valuation of the reserves ceased, while the appearances in the cross-cut at Edwards's shaft (194 fathoms west of the old engine-shaft) are of such a character as to warrant the expectation of as rich a course of ore in this part as any hitherto seen or worked upon in the mine; this will add incalculably to the reserves, if, indeed, it does not double their present value, and open up an entirely new mine. Capt. Waters' calculation, that the lode would be cut rich in the 45 fm. level, has been verified, as during the past week the lode has been intersected, and, so far as seen, is worth 5 tons of lead per cubic fathom; the lode at this point in the level above is about 36 ft. wide, and, estimating the lode of the same value throughout, would be worth 30 tons per cubic fathom. The progress in driving this cross-cut is necessarily slow, owing to the great rush of water from the lode when first tapped; time is required for the lode to be drained. It will be remembered that Capt. Williams, the manager, stated at the last meeting that a rush of water and gas on first cutting the lode was a certain proof of the immense body of ore laterally, as well as a guarantee for the continuance of the rich course of ore in depth.

VAN CONSOLS.—The lode in the 30 fm. level, under adit, is now producing fine lead. This lode is the same as that in Van, and at the point now being operated on is pronounced by the manager (Capt. Corfield) as a "tremendous lode." It is being intersected by a cross-cut, which is only through 10 ft., 4 ft. of which is producing good quantities of lead. The development of this famous lode (of which the Van Consols contain nearly a mile) will be watched with great interest.

With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains: Annual Meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute—Discussion on J. Brogden's Paper on the Comparative Merits of large and small Trams for Colliery Use—J. N. Hearder's "Electric Fulgurator"—On the Strength of Iron and Steel (G. Berkley)—Meeting of the South Midland Institute of Mining, Civil, and Mechanical Engineers—Mines Regulation Bill (meeting at Redruth)—Prize List of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society—Patent Matters—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—Extension of the Australian Coal Trade—Sale of the Terrible Mine, Colorado, to English Capitalists—Foreign Mine Reports, &c.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, MAY 13, 1870.

COPPER.				IRON.			
Best selected, p. ton	£	s.	d.	Per ton.	£	s.	d.
Tough cake and tin	71	0	0	Bars Welsh, in London	7	5	0
Sheathing & sheets	75	0	0	Do, to arrive	7	5	0
Boils	77	0	0	Nail rods	7	5	0
Bottoms	78	0	0	Do, Staiff, in London	8	0	0
Old (Exchange)	63	0	0	Do, ditto	8	0	0
Burra Burra	73	0	0	Hoops	8	17	0
Wire	0	10	0	Do, at works	7	15	0
Tubes	0	11	0	Do, ditto	8	2	0
BRASS.				STEEL.			
Per lb.	£	s.	d.	Per ton.	£	s.	d.
Sheets	8	4	0	Swed., in kegs (rolled)	13	10	15
Wire	7	4	0	Do, (hammered)	13	15	0
Tubes	10	11	0	Do, in faggots	15	16	0
SILVER.				LEAD.			
Per ton.	£	s.	d.	Per ton.	£	s.	d.
Foreign on the spot	19	10	12	English Pig, com.	18	5	18
" to arrive	19	5	10	Do, L.R.	18	10	0
ZINC.				TIN.			
Per ton.	£	s.	d.	Per ton.	£	s.	d.
In sheets	224	0	0	Do, bars (in kegs)	136	0	137
QUICKSILVER (p. bottle) (nom.)	6	17	0	Do, refined	141	0	0
TIN-PLATES.				SILVER.			
Per box.	£	s.	d.	Per ton.	£	s.	d.
IC Charcoal, 1st qua.	1	6	1	English blocks	136	0	137
IX Ditto, 1st quality	1	6	1	Do, bars (in kegs)	136	0	137
IX Ditto, 2d quality	1	6	1	Do, refined	141	0	0
IX Ditto, 3d quality	1	2	0	Do, Banca	134	0	0
IX Coke	1	3	0	Straits	138	0	135
IX Ditto	1	9	0	REMARKS.			
Canada plates, p. ton	13	10	14	Transactions in the Metal Market during the week have not been of an important character, either as regards number or extent. The demand, as a rule, continues to be somewhat limited, and inasmuch as speculation has very much subsided, any animation that might be looked for from this source is not forthcoming. Still, however, prices have, on the whole, been tolerably well sustained; and although there is nothing to indicate any immediate activity, yet we may fairly anticipate that more rapid progress may develop itself as the season advances.			
Ditto, at works	13	0	14	COPPER. —There are fresh evidences of weakness, and the market assumes a downward tendency. Sellers are compelled to submit to further concessions without effecting any improved enquiry. The emptiness of the late speculative experiment to raise prices must now be apparent to all. It was evidently abortive, and there being no solid foundation to act upon it has, consequently, turned out a complete failure. It was ill-advised, and shows the utter futility of attempting to force prices by mere partial speculation. Those who took warning by our remarks, not to trust in the fictitious movement, may congratulate themselves upon escaping a loss, the result of which must necessarily have been most disastrous, and those buyers who operated well, probably, find it better to accept the first loss as being the least. The market has again receded to the point from which it started, and the last stage is worse than the first, inasmuch as the position of this metal has not been improved by these unfortunate speculations; but, on the contrary, rather injured than otherwise. The bare fact is established that at present, at all events, no rise can be successfully maintained, even for a few weeks, and this knowledge certainly is not calculated to impart confidence in our market. We should have been better wiser such a test, for in place of possible strength we discover positive weakness. As in the last move of Napoleon, who to prove the stability and power of the Imperial regime, had recourse to the plebiscite, believing that an appeal to the people would demonstrate the unanimity with which the nation rallied round the throne, but the event is rather telling in the opposite direction; so the speculators have demonstrated that which was doubtful, and it will take time to restore the market to a satisfactory condition. The English smelters exercised a wise discretion in not making any alteration in their prices, and thereby prevented a greater collapse, and which has lately changed hands may not be held as strongly as before, and we doubt whether even as much firmness will be manifested. The oft-repeated device of holding out the prospect of light charters has again proved a delusion and a snare. The advices arrived this week from Valparaiso announce no less than 2800 tons, comprising 2100 tons of bars, which is an additional unfavourable feature, being antagonistic to the interests of the smelters. Since this advice sellers have chiefly quoted 66l. 10s. for Chili bars, but actual business has been transacted at 66l. The revolutionary outbreak in France and Italy may, if continued, exercise a very serious influence upon the future state of our market, and at the present time is not altogether without effect. The rates of exchange for India are so bad just now that merchants suspend the execution of their orders for manufactured in quantities above 72l. or 73l.; business to a small extent at 75l., and an instance of 74l. 10s., less 3 per cent., is recorded.			
Ditto, at works	13	0	14	IRON. —For some time past we have drawn attention to the increasingly prosperous position of many branches of the iron trade. In common with every other commercial enterprise, it has passed through a trying ordeal, from which, however, it is now emerging. We augur well from this fact, not only as regards the iron interest, but with respect to trade generally, for when one department flourishes, it very generally follows that others share in the benefit. Perhaps there are few better indications of a return to national commercial prosperity than an increased demand for iron. Men must live—and at all costs means must be found for procuring the necessities of life—but when large sums of money are forthcoming for the development of the resources of a country, in securing which no article of commerce forms so important a basis as iron; and when we see, in answer to this legitimate demand, every effort put forth to supply the requirements both at home and abroad, and when we see that good times are in store for those immediately concerned, but that the development of this branch of industry will prove eminently beneficial to trade generally. To apply these general principles to the case in point, we would direct attention to the following statement, the correctness of which may be relied upon:—There are now in the North of England upwards of 100 furnaces in blast, with power to increase the number by about 30, which are either not in blast, or else in course of construction. Arrangements are also pending for the erection of a still greater number. From the returns for the month of April of the Cleveland Association we gather that the output for the month amounted to no less than 139,723 tons of pig-iron, which shows an increase of 29,144 tons over the production during the same period last year. Shipments to foreign ports have been 22,885 tons, and for home consumption 19,494 tons have been shipped during the month. Makers' stock is estimated at only 71,267 tons, showing a reduction upon the returns for March last of 4160 tons, while on warrants at Middlesbrough there are but 29,554 tons, showing a decrease during a similar period of 3560 tons. A mere speculative demand could never result in such figures as those detailed above. They prove, if figures prove anything, that an urgent pressure for delivery of iron in one form or other has come upon the manufacturers from all quarters, and that they are doing all they can to meet the demand made upon them. It is estimated that for Russia alone contracts in the North of England have been made for railway purposes which represent about 2,000,000l. Various other similar contracts like energy, and either have made or are making arrangements to increase the facilities of traffic, by the introduction of new lines of railway, as well as by the renewal of existing "permanent ways." The state of the Welsh iron trade exhibits the same picture as that which is observable in the North of England. Notwithstanding the heavy engagements into which the ironmasters in the district last named have entered with Russia for the supply of railway material, reports reach us of large contracts having been passed for the same country and purpose in the Welsh district. The American Tariff Bill has been a cause of anxiety for some time past, and has hindered much business which would otherwise have been put in hand; but as it is believed that the terms of the Bill will not prove so unfavourable as was reason to expect, large orders are being entertained on this account, and there is a prospect of a very extensive trade with America in railway iron during the year. Enquiries from the Continent and for home consumption are improved. In merchant bars, too, there is more doing, and it would be well for those interested to bear in mind that, although extravagantly large shipments to certain ports have overstocked some markets, the time must come when there will be a reaction, and when it does come, merchant bars, hoops, and other varieties will not, probably, be obtainable at present low prices. Scotch pigs, market flat, cash 56s. 10½d.			
Ditto, at works	13	0	14	LEAD. —There is no alteration to report. Lower quotations do not, at the moment, attract buyers. Some little time may have to elapse before any decided change can be looked for.			

SPELTHER.—The market for Silesian is inactive. Hard spelter, owing to short supplies, is firm.

QUICKSILVER.—Rumours of arrangements approaching completion with the Spanish Government have reached us, and that there is a probability of a renewal of sales very shortly.

TIN.—This market has not exhibited much animation during the week, throughout which it has maintained a quiet appearance. Notwithstanding the comparatively high price which Straits tin has attained, other descriptions having risen in like proportion, it seems, upon viewing the statistics that are published from time to time, that there were grounds for a reasonable advance having taken place, and that there is no reason to expect any serious sudden reaction. Deliveries continue large. Stocks are small, and are still decreasing. Supplies coming forward, available for press use, are not in excess, and no great augmentation will probably take place before the autumn, and consumers have bought only what was necessary to meet orders on hand. Were there anything like a large demand for consumption still higher prices might be looked for, but as we write the prevailing feature in the market is great quietness, with an indistinct position on the part of buyers to purchase at current quotations. Statistics may, to a certain extent, regulate the market, but it must be remembered that it is not uncommonly happens that operators act in direct antagonism to the course which a careful study of statistics would seem to indicate.

TIN-PLATES continue in some demand. Quotations firm.

THE IRON TRADE.—Griffiths' Weekly Report).—We have a steady business in most kinds of iron this week. The demand for boiler-plates has improved; two large contracts have been disposed of this week—one went to North Staffordshire, and the other to a well-known firm on the Tees. The trade may be considered a shade firmer all round; but angle bars, ship-plates, T-iron, standard request. The price of rails is stiffening, and makers are cautious to avoid new engagements without enhanced rates. The shipments from Cardiff and the Tees have been large this week, it being absolutely necessary now to clear the wharves and warehouses of the great accumulations of the winter months. Great quantities of these rails are being shipped to Russia. Tin-plate makers still complain of the unprofitable state of the trade, and hesitate to buy block tin at present prices.—75, Old Broad-street, May 13.

THE COPPER TRADE.—Messrs. James and Shakespeare.—On Monday a sale of 1100 tons of Moonta ore, about 21 per cent. produce, was made by private contract at 13s. 3d. per unit, delivered in Liverpool; but the next day the Swansea Ticketing went at an average of 12s. 11d., the produce of the whole sale being only 15½ per cent. From and including Friday last we have to note transactions in Chili bars of about 200 tons of Lota and Urmeneta at 66l. 10s. per ton, and 100 tons of good ordinary brands at the same figure, but it is exceedingly difficult to purchase anything at this rate, and the general quotations range from 10s. to 20s. per ton more. On Wednesday the telegram of the Chili mail came to hand advising the charters for the last fortnight in March as equal to 2500 tons pure; but yesterday the letters were delivered, and gave the exact total as 3095 tons, of which 1201 in bars and ingots, 997 in regulus and ore for England, and 895 in bars for France. With reference to this discrepancy, we may mention that for some time past the telegrams have arrived in a very irregular manner, and have frequently differed from the actual facts as subsequently advised by letter; not much reliance can, therefore, be placed on such advices until their verification is performed in a more satisfactory manner. A little Wallaroo has been sold at 72l. to 73l. 10s. per ton, and a small quantity of Burra at the last-named price; but there is no disposition either to buy or sell largely at these rates. Values of English raw sorts are a little easier, but there is an improvement in the enquiry for manufactured, and we hear of a purchase of sheets, from second hands, at 74l. 10s., for export to the East.

TIN.—English is very firm, and smelters are asking an advance of 2s. per hundredweight on last week's prices, but in foreign descriptions there is not much doing, and we have but little change to report in quotations. In Straits a moderate business was done at 134s. to 135s. cash, whilst a few transactions were reported in parcels to arrive at 133s. to 136s., the highest values being given for vessels near at hand. Billiton has been purchased at 133s. to 134s. for arrival lots, the last figure up to 135s. being paid for a moderate quantity on spot.

Notwithstanding that the dealers have been very much occupied in the settlement of a heavy fortnightly account, there has been a large amount of business transacted in the MINING SHARE MARKET this week in dividend and speculative mines for cash, as well as for subsequent accounts. The mines chiefly dealt in have been West Chiverton, Van, Van Consols, East Lovell, Australian United, Chontales, West Maria, Tincroft, Chiverton Moor, Drake Walls, East Grenville, Prince of Wales, New Lovell, Wheel Agar, Tankerville, Plynlimmon, Rosewall Hill and Ransom, Penhalls, Mark Valley, Pacific, and a few others.

West Chiverton shares advanced to 57, 59, and leave off 56 to 58. Van shares have advanced to 83, 85, owing to an improvement. Van Consols have been largely dealt in up to 4½, and leave off 4½ to 4½. Pacific shares declined to 6½, and leave off 7 to 7½; when this company was formed, a few months ago, the whole capital, it will be remembered, was subscribed in two or three days, without the issue of any prospectus, but upon statements that the mines it was intended to purchase were then working at a profit sufficient to pay 20 per cent. upon the capital, and a dividend of 10s. per share was promised in three months—that is to say, in March last. The mines were described by the promoters not as speculations, but as valuable investments, which, no doubt, they believed them to be, and the shares in consequence rose to 2 prem., or 12l. per share. They have now, in the absence of any dividend or official report, and in the abundance of adverse rumours, receded to 3½ discount; and we have received so many communications concerning them that we hope the directors, who are gentlemen of the highest standing and respectability, may be induced to issue some official statement, showing the actual position of the company, and give some contradiction to the many rumours as to the losses and other things so freely circulated. Welsh Consols, 3½ to 4; a dividend of 2s. per share was declared on Thursday. This makes 4s. per share since January, and we understand there will be two more of 2s. each this year. Blaen Caelan, 1 to 1½; Bronfloyd, 3½ to 4.

East Grenville shares have been firmer, at 1½ to 2; the lode in the 55 east has improved to 4 tons of good ore per fathom, and the bottom of the level looking better than for some time past. The stopes in the back of this level will produce 3½, 2, and 2 tons of copper ore respectively. Chiverton Moor, 4½ to 5; Cook's Kitchen, 15 to 16; Ding Dong, 16 to 18; Drake Walls, 28s. to 30s.; Dolcoath, 130 to 135; East Basset, 8 to 9; East Caradon, 4½ to 5; East Lovell, 26½ to 27½. Chontales have improved to 1½, 1½; the advices are more favourable as to the state of the mines, and the remittance of gold is 478 ozs., obtained from 852 tons of stuff. The monthly cost was \$5451. East Pool, 7½ to 8; at the meeting a dividend of 4s. per share was made. The profit on the two months was 1256l. Great Laxey, 18 to 19; Great Wheel Vor, 11 to 12; Herodsfoot, 41 to 43; Marke Valley, 6½ to 6½. West Pant-y-go, 1 to 1½; the reports are very favourable, and it is expected that 20 tons of lead and 20 tons of blende will be sold in about a month's time. New Lovell, 2½ to 2½; New Seton, 35 to 45; North Lovell, 6 to 7; Minera, 160 to 170; North Trekerby, 9s. to 11s.; Penhalls, 5½ to 6; Prince of Wales, 17s. to 19s.

Providence Mine, 38 to 40; Rosewall and Ransom, 1½ to 1½; South Condurow, 3 to 3½; Spearne Moor, 18 to 19; Tankerville, 17½ to 18; Tincroft, 33 to 35; Trumpet Consols, 23½ to 24½; West Maria, and Fortescue, 24 to 3; West Frances, 30 to 35; West Seton, 127½ to 132½; Wheel Agar, 2½ to 2½; Wheel Chiverton, 1½ to 2; Wheel Crebor, 12s. 6d. to 15s.; Wheel Grenville, 1½ to 2; Wheel Jane, 46 to 48; Wheel Kitty (Lelant), 12½ to 13½; Wheel Kitty (St. Agnes), 7 to 7½; Wheel Mary Ann, 10 to 12; Wheel Seton, 23 to 25; Wheel Uny, 2½ to 3; Don Pedro North del Rey, 3½ to 3½; Taquaril, 18s. to 20s. New Central Snailbeach, 2 to 2½; in the 200 yard level there is a lode 3 ft. wide, with a leader of lime and lead ore, and very promising. Plynlimmon, 4 to 5; the mine has much improved, particularly in the 12 east, under adit, where the lode has increased from 1½ to 3 tons of lead ore per cubic fathom; the adit end is worth 1½ to 1 and has been driven 155 fms. through a continuous course of ore; the winze below the adit is worth 2 tons per fathom; the new 50 ft. wheel for pumping is being erected as fast as possible. Australian United, 3½ to 3½; the monthly mail is expected in by Monday. Caegynon, 2½ to 2½.

The market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has been only moderately active. The features deserving of special notice have been a rise in Chontales of about 10s. per share, in Capula of about 20s., and in Van of about 2l. to 3l.; Chontales on better advices from the manager, Mr. Belt, in Capula, of cutting into a rich deposit of silver, particulars of which appear in another column; and in Van from cutting the lode rich in the 45, worth by official advices 5 tons of lead ore per cubic fathom, and further improvements in the drivings west and at Edwards's shaft. Sweetland Creeks are in exceptional demand. Satisfactory reports have been received, and a meeting has been called for the declaring of a dividend. Pacifics close steady, and enquired for at the late heavy de-

precious. Taquaril in demand. Tankerville dealt in to a considerable extent, and firm, and the tone of the market generally at the close is more satisfactory. Subjoined are the latest quotations:—
Tankerville, 17½ to 18½; West Tankerville, 2½ to 3½; West Chiverton, 57 to 59; East Caradon, 4½ to 4¾; East Lovell, 27 to 28; Great Laxey, 17½ to 18½; Great Vor, 10½ to 11½; Marke Valley, 6½ to 6¾; Prince of Wales, 16s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.; Van, 83 to 86; Anglo-Brazilian, 3-16ths to 1-16th dis.; Anglo-Argentine, 1-16th to 1-32nds; Cape Copper, 9 to 10 prem.; ex new; Capula, 2 to 2½; Chontales, 1½ to 2; Don Pedro, 2½ to 3 prem.; Eclipse, 1-16th to 3-16th prem.; Frontino and Bolivia, 1 to 1½; General Brazilian, 1-16th to 3-16th prem.; Pacific, 6½ to 7½; Pestarena, 1 to 1½; Rossa Grande, 3-16th to 1-16th dis.; St. John del Rey, 20 to 21; Taquaril, 7s. to 9s. prem.; United Mexican, 2½ to 2¾; Yudanmutana, 1 to 1½; Sweetland Creek, 1 to 1½ prem.

The ESQUIRE SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY has been formed under most respectable auspices for the development, upon an extended scale, of a proved mine. Some influential members of the stock exchange are interested in the company.

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 2934 tons of ore were sold, realising 30,176 8s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard for 9 per cent. ore, 86 7/8; average produce, 16; average price per ton, 10 1/2 5s. 8d.; quantity of fine copper, 469 tons 9 cwt. The following are the particulars of the two last sales:—
Date. Standard. Produce. Price per ton. Per unit. Ore copper.
March 8, 1869. 254 13 0 20 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2 6 0
May 10, 2934 16 7 0 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 6 15 0
Compared with the last sale, the decline has been in the standard 1 1/2, and in the price per ton of ore about 5s. There will be no sale on May 31.

The following dividends were declared during April:—

Mine.	Per share.	Amount.
Minera	£5 0 0	£9 00 0 0
Dolcoath	3 0 0	4296 0 0
East Wheal Lovell	2 0 0	3812 0 0
Marke Valley	0 4 0	1800 0 0
West Wheal Station	0 4 0	1600 0 0
Trumpet Consols	0 15 0	1500 0 0
Penhalls	0 5 0	1250 0 0
Cook's Kitchen	0 7 6	918 15 0
Rronfloyd	0 1 6	900 0 0
Drake Walls	0 1 3	800 0 0
Wheal Jane	1 10 0	768 0 0
Boscawell	0 2 0	600 0 0
Cwm Erfin	0 5 0	517 5 0
Scottish Australian	0 1 2	7200 0 0
Total		£34,662 0 0

At the Minera Mining Company meeting, on May 6, the directors declared a dividend of 9000l. (5l. per share), free of income tax, out of the profits of Lady quarter, due on and after May 14.

At East Pool Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts for February and March showed a profit of 1260l. 10s. 10d. A dividend of 1260l. (4s. per share) was declared, and 194 18s. 11d. carried to the credit of the next account. [The agents' report is among the Mining Correspondence.]

At the Gawton Copper Mine meeting, on May 4 (Mr. E. King in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 3071 2s. 5d. The committee of management were re-elected. A vote of thanks was given to Capt. Rowe, whose report appeared in last week's Journal.

At the Rossa Grande Gold Mining Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Henry Haymen in the chair), the report of the directors was received and adopted. Details in another column.

At the Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Company meeting, on Tuesday (the Hon. C. W. Fitzwilliam, M.P., in the chair), a dividend was declared at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, which will absorb 6125l., leaving 334l. to be carried forward. Details in another column.

COAL MARKET.—The market has been very moderately supplied with coals this week, only 58 ships having come forward. Business has continued steady, and all is cleared off at about last week's prices. Hetton Wallsend, 17s.; Haswell Wallsend, 16s. 6d.; South Hartlepool Wallsend, 15s. 6d.; Tees Wallsend, 16s. 3d.; Hetton Lyons Wallsend, 14s. 6d.; Tunstall Wallsend, 14s. 6d.—Unsold, *nil*; 15 ships at sea.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday evening showed in the ISSUES DEPARTMENT a decrease in the "notes issued" of 163,755l., which is represented by a corresponding decrease in the "coin and bullion" on the other side of the account. In the BANKING DEPARTMENT there is shown an increase in the "public deposits" of 248,377l., in the "other deposits" of 307,592l., and in the "rest" of 8874l.; together, 555,297l.; and a decrease in the "seven day and other bills" of 33,193l.—562,098l. On the other side of the account there was an increase in the "Government securities" of 25,411l.; and in the "other securities" of 163,184l.—198,595l., leaving an increase in the total reserve of 363,503l.

The directors of the Great West Chiverton Mine have received the first full report from Capt. John Nancarrow (manager of Great South Chiverton) since his recent appointment as their "superintending agent," which is made with his usual well-known caution, and will be found among our Mining Correspondence.

GORSEDD AND CELYN LEVEL.—The operations at these mines are being pushed forward rapidly, and the sinking of Coatie Glynne shaft has already commenced upon the great Holway vein. No doubt can now exist that upon the efflux of water the rich workings will be resumed with great important results—realising, it is expected, one of the prizes North and South Wales has recently produced. The workings made by former proprietors are very shallow, 70 yards from surface being the deepest point reached, yet from this depth 750 tons of lead have been raised, realising upwards of 10,000l. The late agent, in his report, states:—"The vein from which this ore was extracted appeared as strong and as promising as ever, when, owing to an influx of water, I was forced to suspend operations." The company's grant extends for nearly a mile (upon the course of lodes proved immensely productive), occupying with a slight exception all the ground between the old Merilyn and Holywell Level Silver-Lead Mines.

MINING EMPLOY IN WEST CORNWALL.—Three very extensive mining concerns in the St. Just district, near Penzance—Botallack, Wheal Owles, Boscawen—are now, collectively, about the greatest source of employment (to the mining community) in all Cornwall. At the monthly pay on Saturday last there were set in these three mines about 350 tutwork and tribute bargains to the underground men; probably somewhere over 1300 persons are employed in them. They have 26 powerful steam-engines continuously working. Their various stamping-mills, worked by steam and water power, as well as their dressing-floors, are second to none in the county of Cornwall for their completeness and perfection of arrangement, all the most modern appliances for dressing tin ores having been introduced, at a great outlay. They have regularly at work somewhere approximating 300 heads of stamps, which are continually crushing tinstuff. The workings of these three mines are in close proximity to each other, the lodes being nearly all parallel, except the Great Crown lode, of Botallack, which is a guide, and takes a course about south, after passing the Chy-cornish boundary of Botallack, across Wheal Owles, and from thence through the centre of Boscawen Mine, where it intersects with numerous lodes and veins, and at these junctions rich deposits of tin ores are met with, principally at the 100, 110, and 120 fm. levels.

BOTALLACK MINE.—During the past ten days very valuable and important discoveries are reported (upon good authority) to have taken place at the celebrated Botallack Mine, situated in St. Just, near Penzance, at one of the most interesting points of operation in this extensive concern, known as "The Crowns." A large lode has been intersected at the very bottom of the diagonal shaft, which is now sinking below the 240 fm. level, and to use an ordinary phrase of miners, the lode is said to be "the whole bigness of the shaft." It is supposed by some authorities that one of the Wheal Cock lodes has fallen in at this point, and formed a junction with the Great Crowns lode; should this be the case it may lead to very rich fields of discovery. However, it would be premature just now to form any opinion as to the value or character of the lode referred to, but it might be stated that it contains splendid stones of tin ore, and the indications are extremely kindly and promising. Some years ago this part of Botallack yielded rich copper ores to an enormous extent, and the present company received dividends in one year to the amount of 24,000l. The present shares were then readily saleable at about 500l. each. In a geological point of view, this sinking of the great diagonal shaft 250 fms. below the sea level (about half a mile under the Atlantic Ocean) is one of the most interesting mineralogical researches in all Cornwall. One great question of most pressing importance is whether (as in the case of Dolcoath, and other large mines in the Camborne district) this once rich copper-producing lode may become enormously productive for tin ore in the deeper levels beneath the copper at the higher mine of Botallack (known as the tin part of the mine), the lode in the 130 east is valued now at 26l. per fathom for tin (ground very favourable for driving).

The 190 north contains a lode estimated at 30l. per fathom. In the 100, west from Carnvor, near the Wheal Cock boundary, the lode in the east is worth at least 30l. per fathom for tin. In the adit, east on the Wunystock, the lode is also opening good tin ground.

ASSETON.—This mine has recently been inspected and reported upon by a well-known authority, who states that the workings at present are upon a continuation of an ancient deep adit level taken up close to the sea, and for about the first 50 fms. of driving by the present company a lode has been laid open, which is a mine of itself. The end south has recently considerably improved, and as there is ore throughout, from 16 ft. to 17 ft. wide in places, it can be stopped away very cheaply—2l. per fathom. Certainly, the vein will average over 2 tons per cubic fathom, and there are large reserves laid open. Nothing of importance has ever been seen below this adit, but in a few "sinks" that were made (and in which the water now is) it is said there is good ore, in which case there is a run of ore ground 200 fathoms long, or as much as in the best mine extant. The east and west lode, further north, which has been stopped away to surface by the ancients, presents every appearance of doing well in depth when the requisite machinery is erected. There are also other lodes in the soft well worth trying, particularly one running parallel to the great north and south one. The report concludes thus:—"When the new shaft and machinery at surface are completed, which they soon will be, a great mine will be opened here."

Died.—At Upton House, Calbeck, Cumberland, on April 30, Capt. JOHN VERCOR, late of Bodmin, Cornwall, aged 69 years.

TO PRIVATE INVESTORS.

A GENTLEMAN is in a position to PROCURE FOR GENUINE INVESTMENT A FEW SHARES IN A FIRST-CLASS UNDERTAKING likely to PAY THIRTY PER CENT. DIVIDENDS and upwards. These shares are now at 50 per cent. premium, and going higher. A few can be procured conditionally at par.
Bona fide investors only need reply to "Lex," care of Davies and Co., Advertising Agents, Finch-lane, Cornhill, E.C.

TO CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.

COAL AND IRONSTONE.—A valuable FREEHOLD and current-going COLLIERY and IRONSTONE WORKS IN NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE TO BE LET on royalty, with option of purchase, or an active practical MANAGER, with adequate capital for the erection of blast-furnaces, would be treated with, on advantageous terms of PARTNERSHIP. The machinery, plant, and railway to be taken at a valuation, or a rental paid. Further information and particulars may be obtained on application to Messrs. SAUNDERS and LEWIS, Estate Agents, Surveyors, Valuers, &c., Full-street, Derby, and Waterloo-chambers, Temple-row West, Birmingham.

TO IRON OR COAL MASTERS, ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS.

THE ADVERTISER (a Scotchman), aged 40, presently engaged in London, is shortly to be OPEN FOR A SITUATION as CASHIER, BOOK-KEEPER, or ACCOUNTANT in a large concern. He is an accountant by profession, and having been many years cashier and book-keeper in a very extensive iron and engineering works, is, in addition to a thorough knowledge of the duties of the counting-house, accustomed to correspondence, making up estimates and prime costs, and to paying large bodies of workmen.
Address, "J. E. R. S.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

TO STOCK AND MINING BROKERS.

A GENTLEMAN is REQUIRED TO ACT as BROKER and DEALER IN SHARES, and to a respectable and reliable person satisfactory terms will be offered.
Address, "Shares," care of Mr. Wolpert, 69, Cornhill, E.C.

MINING IN WALES.

THE ADVERTISER has a VALUABLE LEAD MINE in CARDIGANSHIRE TO DISPOSE OF.—For particulars, apply to "Agent," care of Mr. Evans, Alma House, Rhayader.

SOUTH AMERICA.

A N INTEREST IN A VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE MINING PROPERTY FOR SALE, to which a railway is now being completed. For particulars, address "G. and R.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

BLAKE'S STONE BREAKER.

WANTED, A SECONDHAND ONE; 15 by 7 preferred.—Apply, stating particulars, to "40 M.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

REAL SAFETY LAMP.

RECENTLY PATENTED. Gives twenty times more light than the "Geordie" Lamp, saving in the consumption of oil from thirty to fifty per cent. The lamp, by a simple contrivance, is self-extinguishing. HALF SHARE OF PATENT FOR SALE.
Apply to Mr. WILLIAM YATES, 24, Duke-street, Westminster, London, S.W.

[This is the lamp referred to in the Times, of Thursday, as having attracted so much attention at the Conversations of the Iron and Steel Institute.]

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.—A 36 in. cylinder ENGINE, 5 ft. stroke, equal beam, ONE 10 ton BOILER, and fly wheel 12 tons. The whole to be sold in One Lot. A great bargain.
For further particulars, apply to Mr. JAMES HICKEY, 22, Austinfriars, E.C.

TO BE SOLD, THIRTY-NINE VOLUMES OF THE MINING JOURNAL, dating from 1835 to 1869 inclusive, all but two being bound. Apply to Mr. FRANK LEWIS, Auctioneer, &c., 35, Coleman-street, E.C.

BUDNICK CONSOLS.—TWENTY SHARES FOR SALE, at £4 per share. The mine is in 1000 shares only, and is selling tin at a good price.
Apply to "B. C.," care of Mr. Bassett, 50, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

TAVARONE MINING COMPANY, ITALY.—FOR SALE, TWENTY SHARES in this highly-recommended Mine, at 5s. discount. Address, "Y. D.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

THE SWEETLAND CREEK GOLD MINES (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at One o'clock precisely, to DECLARE A DIVIDEND, and transact the general business of the company.

By order of the Board, W. J. LAVINGTON, Secretary.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th instant until after the meeting.
9, Union-court, Old Broad-street, E.C., May 12, 1870.

THE PERKIN'S BEACH MINE (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of the members of the Perkin's Beach Mine (LIMITED) will be HELD at the George Hotel, Shrewsbury, on THURSDAY, May 19, 1870, at Eleven o'clock A.M.
By order of the Board, R. H. C. BRISTOWE, Secretary.
Registered Offices, Swan Hill, Shrewsbury, May 9, 1870.

HOLYFIELD LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that at a MEETING of Directors of the above company held at Alison on the 11th inst., it was unanimously resolved that NO FURTHER SHARES should be SOLD under ONE POUND FIVE SHILLINGS PER SHARE, or FIVE SHILLINGS PREMIUM.
By Order, R. PERCY ROBERTS, Secretary.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, 16, OZZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.
STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—REFINED METALLIC NICKEL.
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH.
OXIDE OF COBALT.
GERMAN SILVER—in INGOTS, SHEET, WIRE, &c.
NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

GOLDENHILL, COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, BORAX AND CHEMICAL WORKS.
NEAR STOKES-UPON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE.
JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER, Purchaser of Borate of Lime and Tinca.
THE WORKS ON SALE.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED).
ESTABLISHED 1847.
OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRONWORK.
Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment, over a period of years.
RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.
CHIEF OFFICES,—OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON OFFICES,—7, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS.

STAFFORDSHIRE WHEEL AND AXLE COMPANY (LIMITED).
MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGE, WAGON, AND CONTRACTORS' WHEELS AND AXLES, and other IRONWORK used in the CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK.
OFFICES AND WORKS, HEATH STREET SOUTH, SPRING HILL, BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON OFFICE,—118, CANNON STREET, E.C.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED).
MANUFACTURE RAILWAY WAGONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for HIRE and SALE, by immediate or deferred payments. They have also wagons for hire capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed especially for shipping purposes. Wagons in working order maintained by contract.
EDMUND FOWLER, Sec.
WAGON WORKS,—SMETHWICK, BIRMINGHAM.
* * Loans received on Debenture; particulars on application.

MINES REGULATION BILL.

A PUBLIC MEETING, convened of all persons interested in Mines in the county of Cornwall, held at Redruth, on Friday, 6th May, 1870, to consider the COURSE to be ADOPTED with reference to Clause 7 of the MINES REGULATION BILL.

THOMAS S. BOLITHO, Esq., in the chair.
Letters were read from Messrs. F. Hill, R. H. Williams, C. Magniac, M.P., H. Rogers, A. Pendarves Vivian, M.P., J. St. Aubyn, M.P., Sir J. Trevelyan, M.P., A. Young, M.P., and others.

It was moved by Mr. SUTTON, and seconded by Mr. ARTHUR C. WILLIAMS, and carried by acclamation:—
"That this meeting, representing a large body of landowners, shareholders, and managers of mines, and many others deeply interested in the welfare of the mining population of Cornwall, desires to express, in very strong terms, its entire disapproval of clause 7 of the Mines Regulation Bill. After the fullest consideration, it is satisfied that the attempt to limit the hours of work of persons under 13 years of age to 6½ hours daily would, to a very great extent, prevent the employment of children; and, while it would prove injurious to the owners, it would be far more detrimental to the working miner, and could not fail to diminish the earnings of families."

It was moved by Mr. A. C. WILLIAMS, and seconded by Capt. BOYNS, and carried unanimously:—
"That a deputation be appointed to support the M.P.'s, if necessary, by waiting on the Home Secretary, for the purpose of laying before him the views entertained on this matter in the county, in the hope of inducing him to abandon clause 7; and that the deputation consist of the Chairman, Mr. Warrington Smyth, Mr. Richard Taylor, Mr. W. A. Thomas, Captain Boyns, and Captain Teague."

It was moved by Mr. CARTWRIGHT, and seconded by Mr. DYMOND, and carried unanimously:—
"That the whole business of dealing with clause 7 be left in the unfettered discretion of the deputation."

The CHAIRMAN having incidentally called attention to the clause suggested by Mr. Magniac, M.P., providing for the method of selecting medical practitioners for mines—

It was moved by Mr. MICHELL, and seconded by Mr. REGINALD GUYLES, and carried unanimously:—
"That Mr. Magniac be requested to withdraw the clause altogether."

THOMAS S. BOLITHO, Chairman.

It was moved by Capt. J. RICHARDS, and seconded, and carried:—
"That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman for his conduct in the chair."

THOMAS CORNISH, Secretary.

JOHN WILLIAM EARDLEY,
MINERAL AND LAND SURVEYOR,
AND ESTATE AGENT.

OFFICES,—No. 4, CORN MARKET, DERBY.

Mr. EARDLEY was for ten years with Mr. WOODHOUSE, of Derby.

LEAD ORES.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
May 6—	Green Hurth	8	£12 6 6	John Warwick.
—	Minera	112	12 14 6	P. Glover.
—	ditto	100	12 11 0	Slms, Williams, & Co.
—	ditto	100	12 18 0	Delaford Lead Co.
—	ditto	100	12 4 0	ditto
—	ditto	40	12 12 0	ditto
—	ditto	70	12 10 0	Panther Company.
9—	Giofawr	40	13 9 6	Stock and Co.
—	Frongoch	90	11 15 0	Panther Company.
—	ditto	80	11 15 0	Burry Port Company.
—	East Darren	30	16 1 6	A. Eytan.
—	Goginan	30	16 10 0	R. Michell and Son.
—	Cwm Erfin	35	16 0 0	Panther Company.
—	Kegair Lie	20	12 2 6	A. Eytan.
10—	Powell United	40	12 8 0	Burry Port Company.
11—	Rhoswydol	34	11 1 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
12—	Talargoch	18	12 13 6	ditto
—	ditto	131	13 16 0	ditto
—	Trelagon	45	12 16 6	ditto
—	Holywell Lead	8	11 11 6	A. Eytan.
—	Deep Level	8	11 18 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
—	Gladstone	15	12 5 0	A. Eytan.
—	Glan Alun	20	12 5 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
—	Wagstaff	12	10 5 6	A. Eytan.
—	True Blue	5	11 1 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
—	ditto	3	14 10 0	ditto
—	Cwmabry	39	10 15 0	ditto
—	Valentign	8	11 4 0	ditto
—	ditto	6	11 5 0	ditto
—	North Hendre	8	12 7 6	ditto
—	ditto	2	14 5 0	ditto
—	Mold Mines	46	11 13 0	ditto
—	Eglwysyg Extension	4½	12 10 0	ditto

BLLENDE.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
May 6—	Minera	100	£ 3 18 0	Dillwyn and Co.
—	ditto	25	3 18 0	ditto
—	ditto	35	3 7 0	Vivian and Sons.
—	ditto	90	2 19 0	ditto
—	ditto	40	3 3 6	Bagillt Company.

BLACK TIN.

Date.	Mine.	Ts. c. q. lbs.	Price p. ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
May 7—	Wheal Uny	7 12 0 6	£79 15 10	£606 12	Tregoning.
—	ditto	7 10 3 9	79 15 10	601 15	Truro Co.
11—	North Crofty	13 10 2 19	79 5 0	1072 3	—

Sampled April 20, and sold at Swansea, May 10.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Moonta Ore.	96	16½	£2 17 6	Knockmahon	95	8½	25 3 0
ditto	61	16	9 14 0	ditto	100	8½	5 4 0
ditto	60	16	9 18 0	ditto	90	8½	5 4 0
ditto	91	17½	10 19 0	Mantam Ore.	83	7½	4 8 6
ditto	90	17½	10 19 0	ditto	82	7½	4 6 0
ditto	111	18½	11 1 6	ditto	48	6½	42 0 0
ditto	102	18½	11 1 6	ditto	1	4½	30 10 0
Berchava	75	9½	5 15 0	Lisbon	55	9½	12 14 0
ditto	65	9½	5 13 0	ditto	3	2½	15 15 0
ditto	72	9½	5 12 6	ditto	87	2½	13 6 0
ditto	67	9	5 10 6	Ballycumshargh	92	7½	4 6 6
ditto	115	8	4 15 6	ditto	9	8½	4 17 0
ditto	88	7½	4 13 6	ditto	40	6½	4 1 0
Cape Ore	56	2½	16 19 6	ditto	14	7½	4 6 0
ditto	55	2½	17 0 6	Coosheen	4	19½	8 8 0
ditto	55	2½	16 11 6	Carraigmore	69	22½	13 18 6
ditto	55	2½	16 15 6	Sargent Reg.	27	9	5 2 6
ditto	48	2½	17 17 0	Boal Ore.	4	24½	15 15 6
ditto	41	2½	17 17 0	ditto	8	25	16 4 6
ditto	40	3½	22 11 0	ditto	6	24½	15 16 0
ditto	13	2½	16 14 0	ditto	8	9½	6 1 6
ditto	13	2½	18 17 0	ditto	2	11½	7 6 0
ditto	1	2½	18 15 0	ditto	9	9½	5 18 6
Paramatta	50	19½	12 2 6	Copper Ore.	31	22½	13 19 6
ditto	67	20½	13 2 6	ditto	39	16½	6 15 0
ditto	66	20½	13 3 6	Sargent Reg.	21	15½	7 10 0
ditto	58	17½	11 3 6	Copper Reg.	3	14½	27 0 0
ditto	58	17½	11 3 6	Sweepings	2	3½	1 8 0
Knockmahon	79	9	5 14 0				

KERL'S METALLURGY BY CROOKES AND ROHRIG.
Complete in Three Vols., 8vo., with 625 Woodcuts, price £4 19s.
PRACTICAL TREATISE ON METALLURGY:
Adapted from the last German Edition of Prof. Kerl's Metallurgy.
By WILLIAM CROOKES, F.R.S., &c., and ERNST ROHRIG, Ph.D., M.E.
Each volume may be had separately.
VOL. I. comprising Lead, Silver, Zinc, Cadmium, Tin, Mercury, Bismuth, Antimony, Nickel, Arsenic, Gold, Platinum, and Sulphur, with 207 woodcuts, price 31s. 6d.
VOL. II.—Copper and Iron, with 273 woodcuts, price 36s.
VOL. III. comprising Steel and Fuel, with a copious Supplement and 145 woodcuts, price 31s. 6d.
London: LONGMANS, GREEN, and Co., Paternoster-row.

SANTA ANA AND MARMATO MINES, &c.,
Demy 12mo., cloth, pp. 144, with map, &c., 4s.
NEW GRANADA,
By WILLIAM LEAY, M.A., Oxon,
Some time Reduction Officer at Santa Ana, Marmato, and Morro Velho
Address, Vicarage, Downside, Bath.

Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

COAL IN PARIS.—As a constant reader of your valuable Journal, I have been much interested in your recent articles on Continental Mining. I should feel greatly obliged if any of your correspondents could favour me with the price of the best household coal in Paris (both English and Belgian), delivered at the houses, including the cartage.—INQUIRER.

TANKERVILLE MINES.—It is stated in last week's Journal that Mr. Thomas Rosewarne had inspected these mines, and was prepared to give advice upon them, &c. Mr. T. Rosewarne has never been underground at Tankerville.—ARTHUR WATERS: Brook House, Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, May 10.

THE VAN MINING COMPANY.—In reference to the advertisement of Mr. T. Rosewarne, inserted in last week's Journal, I beg to inform you that he has not inspected this mine for many months, unless a walk through the dressing-floors about a fortnight ago can be called an inspection.—W. J. LIVINGSTON, Sec.

PENHALLS MINE.—We regret that the dividend of 5s. per share, declared by this company on April 29, was omitted in last week's Journal.
Received,—"Incredulous"—"J. K."—"T. N."—"W. Gibson"—"W. S. P."—"A Coalmaster."—A pressure on our space compels us to defer several letters intended for insertion in this week's Journal.

SHARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

THE MINING JOURNAL, Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MAY 14, 1870.

FAVOURABLE RESULTS OF AMERICAN TARIFF LEGISLATION.

We have information from the iron-making districts which fully confirms the views we have expressed as to the probable effect of the legislation in Washington upon the duties imposed upon iron and steel imported into America. There can be no doubt that if the duties which the House has shown itself to be in favour of should ultimately become law, somewhat better than the old days will have returned to the old iron-making districts, so far as it relates to the trade with America; and that the newer districts will receive an immense impetus in the demand for railway iron and steel in particular. Already we know of one house that has been oppressively filled with work demanded exclusively because of the anticipation by importers, on the other side of the Atlantic, that the reductions upon pigs and some of the leading kinds of finished iron may come into operation in October. Improvements, though in a less conspicuous degree, are likewise reported in other quarters, all with the same anticipation. Then there are enquiries coming over which indicate an extension of the anticipations here mentioned, but entertained with some less assurance as to the ultimate issue of what is now taking place. These latter people, watching narrowly the tactics of the Iron and Steel Association in their country, are undecided that the Bill will not even yet be abandoned. But the success which has thus far attended the free trade reaction has been so much more decided than they had anticipated that, if presently they should see that the changes will become part of the enacted statutes, they desire to be prepared to avail themselves to the utmost of the benefit which would be within their reach. Hence they are asking quotations for quantities which far exceed any to which correspondence has related for several years past. And this is taking place at the same time that purchases of pig and finished iron are being made in this country by Americans, who have brought with them many thousands of pounds which they will invest in placing orders at the furnaces and mills of Great Britain. Not alone, therefore, our own anticipations previously ventured upon, but likewise American negotiations, and actual business done within the past few days, tend to emphasise the importance to the iron and mining industries of these kingdoms of the new Tariff legislation to which the *Mining Journal* has not hesitated to give some prominence.

The telegram which we published last week, showing what the House of Representatives had done in respect of steel-wire, steel railway frogs, and steel car-wheels, in so far as this could be shown in a hurried brief telegram, merits a little more attention. Interpreted, it means that steel-wire, not less than No. 13, upon which the present duty is 2½ cents per pound, and 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, and which the protectionists desired should carry a duty of no less than 5 cents per pound; and that steel-wire less than No. 13, which now pays 3 cents per pound, and 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, yet was desired to be put up to 6 cents per pound, shall both henceforth bear no heavier impost than that now charged upon them. Steel railway frogs, fish-bars, side-bars, splice-bars, and the like, are now made to pay a duty of 45 per cent. The Pennsylvania ironmasters desired to make the new duty 3½ cents per pound. The free traders in the House did all they were capable of accomplishing, though they did not do all they wished, and the result was that the new duty was fixed at 2½ cents per pound. Steel car-wheels pay the same duty as frogs, and the like—45 per cent.; and the Iron and Steel Association desired to raise the impost to 3½ cents per pound, the same as in the case of frogs. Here, again, they were opposed as stoutly as may be, but it is clear that the iron and steel masters of America are more powerful in the Legislature of that country than are the holders of railway property, who have no immediate interest in the iron and steel works there. The free traders were unable to bring wheels down to the level of frogs, and had ultimately to be content with a new duty of 3 cents.

Considering how regular has been the success of the protectionist iron trade party in America in past time, and how steadily they have been able to put up the duties year by year, to have checked the onward progress of monopoly is a great deal. Unable to do more, the free traders did this in the divisions during which the three kinds of steel goods we have specified were debated. In one case, it will be seen, they were able altogether to stop an onward movement; in the other two they were able only to hold it back a little. The telegram, as written, would lead to the inference that higher duties were only checked in each of the three divisions which took place, for it would seem as if 20 per cent. were added to the 2½ and 3 cents respectively previously levied upon steel wire; but, as we have intimated, it was part of the old duty. It was, therefore, only re-imposed with the 2½ to 3 cents per pound. How the protectionist iron and steel masters of the United States would fight their compeers in this country is manifest enough, even in respect of the three classes of steel goods we are here discussing. The 2½ and 3 cents per pound on steel wire of the sizes we have indicated means from \$56 to \$67 20 cents, or, at the present rate of exchange, from 11s. 8s. 7d. to 13s. 14s. 11d. This is, therefore, the present, with 20 per cent. *ad valorem* added. Now, what would our friends on the other side have made British steel wire bear?

A duty simply of \$112 to \$134 40 cents, or in gold from 22s. 17s. 2d. to 27s. 9s. 10d. per ton. They would have made steel railway frogs pay \$72 80 cents, or 14s. 17s. a ton, but the House made them accept \$56, or 11s. 8s. 7d. gold, thus securing a difference in our favour upon the proposed duty of 23 per cent. Steel car-wheels they would have made to bear \$78 40c., or 16s. 0s. 2d. present exchanges; but the House fixed \$67 20c., or 13s. 14s. 11d., a reduction still in our favour upon the proposed rates of 14 per cent. We need recapitulate what has been effected in respect of iron and steel previously discussed in the House, and set forth in earlier notices in these columns; but it will be interesting, as showing the rapacity of the American iron industry, just to set forth what since 1860 they had succeeded in accomplishing, and what they would have still further accomplished in the Bill now under debate. This will be pretty fairly seen by the following few figures:—

	Present increase over 1860.	Proposed increase over 1860.
Hoop iron, size ¾ inch	196 per cent.	246 per cent.
Hoop iron, size ½ inch	212 "	264 "
Hoop iron, size 1 to 2 inches	230 "	285 "
Plough steel	455 "	700 "
Steel rails	45 "	90 "
Railroad iron	85 "	230 "
Flat iron	234 "	255 "

The monstrousness of the fiscal legislation of the States was never more strikingly demonstrated than in the hot debate which took place in the House of Representatives on Thursday week (May 5), on the Bill providing for Government grants of land in aid of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Would it be believed that that Bill contains a section restricting the company to the use of American rails! No wonder that such a section should be denounced as the result of a corrupt combination of land speculators and high tariff members. In the interest of fair government, and in the narrower, but, perhaps, more immediately pertinent, consideration of the prosperity of British iron and steel making, we rejoice greatly that when, on Wednesday afternoon last (May 11) the question again came on, the House, in discussing a resolution to allow the Northern Pacific to issue mortgage bonds, and giving large land grants, rejected a motion to pass it to a third reading by 91 to 77 votes. The resolution was then re-committed to the Pacific Railroad Committee, with several proposed amendments, one providing that nothing in the resolution should be construed as a guarantee by the United States of bonds issued by the company. This defeats the resolution for the present, and is considered as damaging its prospects.

The *Times* Correspondent, writing from Philadelphia on April 29, says of the Tariff Bill—

"The debate on the details of the Tariff Bill in the House has progressed far enough to show that the majority is in favour of reducing the duties on iron and steel. As a consequence, the Pennsylvania members now declare their determination to oppose the final passage of the Bill, while the Committee of Ways and Means, in order to save the balance of the measure, have abandoned all attempts to keep up the iron duties. There are sharp and bitter speeches constantly made, but in every vote the protectionists are defeated. The free-traders are also elated with the prospect that already one of their number has introduced a Bill providing for a general reduction of duties. The pending high Tariff Bill is doomed; and, although the friends of lower duties may not be able to do anything, it is plainly demonstrated that the protectionists are also powerless. The probability is that the Tariff will remain as it is."

Let the foregoing be read in connection with our opening remarks, and likewise with the following, which we take from our contemporary, the *Economist*:—

"There is the more reason for watching the movement because the causes we have pointed out are not likely to cease. Manufacturers of all kinds are certain to languish; protective industries, like shipbuilding, are certain to lie prostrate; there will be no difficulty in tracing the suffering of some interests to the attempts to protect others; the quarrels between the protected interests can hardly fail to increase. Even if America should participate, as it may, in a general recovery of trade throughout the world, and the producer get better prices through some turn of chance in his favour, much distress will still be left, and the producer may be slower of belief, after his late experience, that the higher price is due to protection. The change of opinion, having begun, will almost certainly go a good way. For that reason it should be observed, as we have so much interest in the result—though we may be slow to entertain the conviction—that the triumph of free trade is likely to be complete and speedy."

COAL-GETTING MACHINERY.

There is now every prospect that greater advantage will be taken by colliery owners of machinery for getting coal than has hitherto been the case. Up to a comparatively recent period, of the many machines made and patented for superseding the raising of coal by hand only some two or three were at work in the kingdom, the principal and most successful of which is probably that of Messrs. Firth and Son, of Leeds, and which has been kept continuously going at East Ardsley for the last two or three years. The great objects of inventors in producing machinery for getting coal are economy in working, getting the mineral without producing as much slack as by hand, and the doing away with the danger consequent on holing by hand, by which so many lives are annually lost from the coal or roof falling down upon the collier, whilst his body is partly inserted within the groove he has been cutting.

Amongst the recent inventions which have been brought before the public may be mentioned that of Mr. CHARLES BARTHOLOMEW, of Doncaster, the specifications relating to which have not yet been completed. One of the oldest patents of coal-cutting machinery is Mr. G. E. DONISTHORPE, of Bedale, near Leeds, who has just paid the duty for a patent consisting of "Improvements in Apparatus for Cutting Coal and other Mineral." Mr. DONISTHORPE is the patentee of a horizontal, traversing, slotting machine, and which has been worked at Messrs. POPE and PEARSON'S West Riding Colliery, at Normanton, near Leeds. The machine traversed along the working face of the coal, and cut out a horizontal slot or groove along the bottom of the seam: the number of strokes made by the tool was from 75 to 80 per minute, the width of the groove made at the face of the coal not being more than 3½ in. in holing to the full depth to which the machine can work. Mr. DONISTHORPE is very sanguine as to the results which will be obtained by his new machine, and informs us that he feels confident that it will do at least three times as much work, at a given cost and in a given time, as any other machine has yet done. Messrs. CARRETT and MARSHALL, of Leeds, whose machines have been noticed in the Journal, it is worth noticing have just received an order from Japan for two of them, which are to be used in the coal mines near Nagasaki, whilst there is every reason to believe that they will be followed by others.

Of the new machines which have been recently tested, those of Mr. HURD, of the Albion Works, Wakefield, are making rapid progress in the estimation of colliery owners, and are about to be put down in several collieries in Yorkshire and Lancashire. The work done by one of the machines in a trial at the Wharfedale Silkstone Colliery, near Sheffield, was so highly satisfactory as to induce not only the Wharfedale Company, but others, to introduce them into their pits. Yesterday (Friday) Mr. HURD put one of his machines down in the Platt Lane Colliery, near Wigan, being the first double-cylinder machine that has been made. It will commence working at once, as the necessary piping and apparatus have been for some time in the pit, in the deep seam, and we purpose giving the result of what it has done in next week's Journal. Mr. HURD is also engaged in making the necessary air-compressing machinery for the Tinley Colliery, where one of the machines will be put down, and where it will work in concert with that of Messrs. FIRTH and SON.

To show that the invention of Mr. HURD can be adapted to meet the varied requirements found in raising coal and ironstone, it may be stated that he is about to make some machines to be worked by hand, and which will be used in raising ironstone from the West Ardsley Company's pits. Mr. HURD states that the hand machines will undercut 4 yards per hour; and, if such is the case, we may look forward to their being adopted in a large number of our collieries. The invention promises to be a very valuable one, and we shall endeavour to give the results of the work done by both the power and hand machines, so that those interested will have an opportunity of judging how far they are calculated to benefit the colliery owner, and decrease the mortality from accidents in our coal mines.

EXPORTS OF RAILWAY IRON.—The exports of railway iron from the United Kingdom declined considerably in March, but there was a great revival as regards India. The shipments to the United States in March amounted to 23,222 tons, against 40,153 tons in March, 1869, and 23,329 tons in March, 1868. The exports of railway iron to the United States in the three months ending March 31 amounted to 80,789 tons, against 82,512 tons in the corresponding period of

1869, and 56,271 tons in the corresponding period of 1868. British India took 57,695 tons of our railway iron to March 31 this year, as compared with 11,888 tons in the corresponding period of 1869, and 27,053 tons in the corresponding period of 1868. Upon the whole, our exports of railway iron amounted to 209,151 tons, against 148,206 tons in the corresponding period of 1869, and 120,027 tons in the corresponding period of 1868. The value of the railway iron exported from the United Kingdom was 564,261l. in March, as compared with 604,467l. in March, 1869, and 343,867l. in March, 1868; and in the three months ending March 31 this year 1,683,765l., as compared with 1,119,510l. in the corresponding period of 1869, and 929,684l. in the corresponding period of 1868.

THE IRON TRADE.—The Government of India has dispatched Mr. Lee Smith, engineer of the Punjab Northern Railway, to England, to make arrangements for the supply of a considerable quantity of ironwork, required for great bridges on that line. The Government of Victoria has invited Belgian firms to compete for rails required for lines in that country.

THE WIRE TRAMWAY.—The exhibition line at Brighton is still being worked daily, every afternoon, but it may be well to mention that after May 23 it will be in operation on Saturdays and Mondays only until Sept. 30. It has already been visited by a large number of engineers, and others interested, and many orders for important lines in various places have been taken. The locality in which the line has been erected, and the intentionally difficult route chosen in order to test the invention to the utmost, were fully referred to in the *Mining Journal* of April 16. The line being five miles in length, and extending far across the open Downs, it should be stated, perhaps, that the engine-house and driving gear are immediately behind the gas works, to the east of Kemp Town, and that it is to that point that visitors should proceed in order to obtain all information concerning the line from the inventor, Mr. Hodgson, or from his agent, Mr. M. Beale, who will be present during the working of the tramway to supply it. The utility of the invention for the transport of minerals, especially in difficult countries, was pointed out when the invention was first introduced: the working of the Brighton line more than justifies their most sanguine expectations.

REPORT FROM THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

Middlesbrough, May 12.—There is little alteration to note as to the state of trade this week. From all parts of the district reports the most favourable are heard of the present condition and prospective appearance of the iron industry. Pig-iron prices were very firm on 'Change here on Tuesday, and the expectation expressed some two or three weeks ago that rates would further improve seems in every way likely to be realised. No. 1 iron was sold for 54s. 6d.; No. 3, 51s.; No. 4, 50s., net cash on trucks, or f.o.b. at makers' works, and we heard of one or two houses that were quoting even above these rates. At the close of the market the prices were exceedingly firm, a state which the Cleveland Ironmasters' Association return for April did not in any way tend to check. The return shows that the stocks in the district have considerably increased—makers' stocks upon March by 4160 tons, and warrant stores 3560 tons. A decrease of 2499 tons is shown on the make for the month of April as compared with March. The entire stock in makers' hands is, however, only 71,267 tons, a comparatively light total, representing as it does only about a couple of weeks' manufacture. The new furnaces in the district are being pushed on to completion as rapidly as possible, and the already enormous power of pig-iron production will shortly be augmented by the blowing in of new furnaces.

In the Rail and Finished Iron branches all is life and activity. Rail makers are full of work, and the production of the mills is just now very heavy; deliveries, also, are exceedingly large. The capabilities, too, of Cleveland for the manufacture of rails is about to increase. A new firm has just been organised, which has for its intention the erection of rail-making works of considerable dimensions at Easton Junction, where land has been secured. Mr. Bernard Samuelson, M.P., and Major Elwon are the leading partners, we understand, and they purpose starting without delay to put up machinery that it may be ready for next year's rail trade, when they hope to be able to roll about 1000 tons of iron per week. There is a rumour also of another company as likely to be commenced. Iron shipbuilding in our midst continues very animated. Specifications are, perhaps, not quite so numerous, but there is, nevertheless, a heavy demand. Messrs. Backhouse and Dixon, of Middlesbrough, are said to have now in course of erection 13 new vessels, representing, probably, an aggregate of 50,000 to 60,000 tons; and other firms in the same line of business on the three rivers of our neighbourhood—the Tyne, Wear, and Tees—are reported to be all well off for orders. Engineering—especially marine—builders are briskly employed. Messrs. Thompson, Boyd, and Co., of Newcastle, were the builders of the 80-horse power compound surface condensing engines, fitted into the Vkladchik, an iron paddle-steamer, which Messrs. C. Mitchell and Co., of Low Wacker, launched from their yard last Thursday.

The Board of Arbitration and Conciliation of the North of England Iron Trade held an adjourned meeting on Monday, at Darlington, to resume consideration of the question of Sunday "fettling."—Mr. J. T. Bell, President of the Iron Manufacturers' Association, reported to the board that, in accordance with the understanding come to at the last meeting, the employers had had a meeting and fully discussed the question, and they had passed resolutions expressive of the opinion that "fettling" by puddlers on Sunday might be dispensed with consistently with starting the works on Monday morning, by doing the main part of the "fettling" on Saturday afternoon, and in cases where furnaces needed extensive repairs by "fettling" on Sunday night.—The practicability of this proposition was questioned by some of the operative members, but eventually the following resolution was unanimously adopted, it being understood that the conference thereon recommended should take place within a fortnight:—"That, inasmuch as it is the practice of some works to do no 'fettling' on Sunday, and yet to work for the most part on Monday, this board advises that the employers and puddlers of the several works connected with it confer as to the practicability of adopting a like system (which this board considers very desirable), and that they be invited to express their opinion by ballot."

The Northumberland and Durham Miners' Permanent Relief Association annual meeting was held on Saturday last in the Town Hall, Durham. Mr. John Howie presided. There was a large attendance of delegates. The business of the meeting was opened by the secretary (Mr. A. Blyth) reading the annual report, from which we make the following extracts:—"Our numbers have still continued steadily to increase. Upwards of forty public meetings, in connection with the society, have been held during the past year, which certainly have done much. The public by this means, together with the publication of facts from time to time, have now become very well conversant with the objects and workings of the society, and have pronounced universally in its favour. As a particular instance of this we may mention the fact that Mr. J. W. Pease, M.P. for South Durham, gave in the House of Commons during the present session of Parliament, a detailed account of the operations of the society, which was listened to with marked attention, and caused several members of Parliament to make further enquiries of Mr. Pease on the subject afterwards, and latterly to express much surprise that such a praiseworthy example was not followed up by every mining district of Britain. There has been an increased proportion of fatal accidents during the past year—the numbers killed being 42, which amounts to nearly 3½ per thousand, against 3 per thousand members of the year previous. The total number of recipients at the end of March last, which closed the financial year, was 359; the income for the year was 4959l. 17s. 2½d.; the expenditure was 4139l. 10s. 8d.; showing a surplus in the year's account of 820l. 6s. 9½d.; added to last year's balance of 1085l. 8s.; gives a balance in favour of the society of 19,094l. 14s. 9½d. Since the commencement of the society, eight years ago, there has been paid to widows and children and disabled members the sum of 14,971l. 19s. 11d. The report was adopted. The meeting next took into consideration the "programme of suggestions" from the different collieries connected with the fund. The office bearers for the next year were then elected, and the meeting broke up."

CLEVELAND PIG IRON TRADE.—Much activity has continued to prevail in our market since my report of last month, and prices may now be quoted 1s. per ton higher all round. A large business has transpired for delivery over this year and next, buyers seeming still willing to go on at the advanced prices. The "make" for last month is less than the preceding one by 2439 tons—30 days make against 31. We have now 102 furnaces in blast, against 105 a month ago. The Norton Company have put out one furnace, and Messrs. Bell Brothers have pulled down two small ones to make way for two of larger dimensions. I annex the official returns for last month, compared as usual with corresponding month last year:—

	Production.	Ship. coastwise.	Ship. foreign.	War. stores.
April 30, 1870.	129,722	19,494	81,193	20,584
" 1869.	119,573	17,226	17,107	50,502
Increase 20,144	Increase 2,268	Increase 14,086	Decrease 28,918	

Contrary to expectation makers' stocks again showed a reduction at April 30—71,267 tons, against 75,427 tons; store, 20,584 tons, against 24,144 tons previous month; total decrease, 7220 tons. Taking the smaller make into account, we have cleared off 5222 tons more than in March. The unprecedented extent of the foreign shipments at once arrests attention. My return embraces all shipments of Cleveland pig-iron from the Tees, Tyne, Wear, and the Humber, of the 31,000 tons Belgium took 10,513; France, 7090; Germany, 6228; and Holland 4000 tons.

The great industrial countries of the Continent, unlike the United States, are

daily progressing on the road to free trade. There is a steady action at work to remove all duties on raw materials. Session after session in the German Zollverein Parliament the subject of the abolition of a large reduction of the duty on pig-iron has been brought up for discussion. This year the reduction on iron would have been lost again owing to the Government taking to the proposal a corresponding increase on other necessities, and only on the last day of the session a compromise was arranged between the House and the Government, along the following reductions were effected:—5s. per ton on pig-iron (formerly 10s.); 15s. on bar iron; and 90s. on tin plates: these reductions to come into force on Oct. 1. In Belgium, where iron ore is getting very scarce, there is much agitation for the abolition of the present duty of 4s. per ton on pig-iron. In France the system of drawbacks on foreign pig-iron has been much abused, and has completely broken down. The law enacted by the Ollivier Ministry for the better regulation of these drawbacks gives unusual dissatisfaction, and nothing less than a reduction of the import duty will satisfy consumers.

Much excitement was got up about a fortnight ago on a rumour that the American import tariff on pig-iron was to be reduced by 24 per cent. The proposal certainly was carried by the House of Representatives in committee, but it seems to be forgotten that the measure had to run the gauntlet of a Protectionist Senate. I am informed, on good authority, there is but small chance of its passing that body at present. In any case the reduction would only begin next year, so that shipments would be almost entirely stopped till then. The reduction in the American tariff has been made a potent engine for market operations in Glasgow and Middlesbrough. The Scotch market has been fluctuating rather wildly between 55s. 6d. and 58s. 6d. cash, for warrants, according as the "bull" or "bear" party had the best of the fray. In Middlesbrough the movement had but scant success, as we are comparatively free from the influence of speculative operators. The market continues very steady; prices on "Change to-day" quoted as follows:—No. 1, 55s.; No. 2, 54s.; No. 3, 53s.; No. 4, 52s. 6d. The trade in Manufactured Iron is satisfactory. All the mills and forges have as much as they can do for some months to come. My advices from the Continent report great activity in the rail mills. In Westphalia and Belgium especially the works are full for this year, and many order books are filled up till the end of next year also.—C. E. MULLER: Middlesbrough, May 10.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

May 11.—From what we said last week, the readers of the *Mining Journal* will be prepared for unaccountable and, perhaps, violent fluctuations in the price of Pig-Iron in this market. The leaders of the "rig" of 1866 are again trying their hands in the same direction, and possibly with the same result. "Forewarned, forearmed" is a proverb we need not repeat in the ear of those who then suffered, but we remind those who may be drawn in by the suction of keen speculation that they may reap all the bitter, without ever once tasting the sweet. The market for the greater part of the week has been very active, and warrants have been changing and advancing, but unfortunately shipments during the last few weeks have exhibited a decrease, and were for the eight days just ended only 11,915 tons, against the larger amount of 14,525 tons in the corresponding week of last year. The home trade must, therefore, be consuming all the extra demand, and more, in order to bring up shipments to an average. Some of the German houses here are, however, said to have it on authority that the duty in North Germany has been reduced 5s. a ton, although the telegram makes a muddle of it. This will do us some good, and as it seems we alone have iron and to spare speculation will only have a profitable game to play amongst us. Consider the advice of the old Latin—*respicere finem*—before coming to such a conclusion. When the market closed last week warrants were run up to 57s. 7½d. cash, and 58s. a month, and these prices were obtained on Monday forenoon, but closed 1½d. per ton worse. Tuesday forenoon the price was up to 57s. 9d. cash, and 58s. a month, but 57s. 8d. cash, and 57s. 11d. 30 days, was accepted at the close. The market was steady to-day, and a good business was transacted at 57s. 7d. and 57s. 7½d. cash, and 57s. 10d. to 57s. 11d. a month, closing firm, buyers at best. No. 1, g.m.b., 57s. 9d.; No. 3, 56s. 3d.; makers' iron, all No. 1 brand—Gartsherrie and Coltness, 65s. 6d.; Summerlee, 62s.; Langloan, 61s.; Shotts, 60s. 6d. Finished iron is quoted easy, with all the mills steadily going, the threatened puddlers' strike notwithstanding. In fact, Blochairn has already been struck for 6d. per ton advance, but they told us there, on making enquiry, that they could work without puddlers—of course, for a time. We learn that, by a resolution of the representatives of the various works in this and the Coatbridge districts, the whole of the workmen have been informed that if the agitation is not stopped, and the Blochairn puddlers return to their employment within a fortnight, all the works will be closed against them. The men have resolved to support those on strike at Blochairn, and there are fears expressed that the game is the men's, if they choose to go in and win. On Monday evening a meeting of delegates was convened in Coatbridge from the iron districts, at which it was unanimously resolved to support the Blochairn puddlers; and it was further agreed to meet again on Saturday evening, for the purpose of considering the whole circumstances which may have up to that time emerged. The hammermen in the employment of the Glasgow and South-Western Railway at Kilmarnock have struck work for an advance of 1s. per week. The locomotive and tube makers are very busy, the tin trade is brisk, and the coppermines and brass foundries to shipbuilders are all fully engaged. A number of fire-engines for Russia were offered here a day or two ago, but as they had to be delivered to time they were not accepted. Mr. Morton, of the Airdrie Iron Company, has purchased the Old Tan Works, in Airdrie, for the sum of £101.

The Coal Trade is moderately busy, with shipments which show a considerable decline, being only 25,545 tons, against the larger total of 32,995 tons in the same week last year. The quotations are barely maintained, but are not yet quoted less. Mr. Alexander McDonald, however, at a meeting of miners held here on Monday, "took the liberty" of declaring "that the position of the trade, present and prospective, warranted the men making a demand for more wages, and insisting on it being got; and also that the hours of labour should be shortened. It was then moved that each pit should appoint a deputation to take the game to the employers, and make another demand for the advance of wages, which was carried unanimously. Another meeting was held at Maryhill, yesterday, when he again counselled the miners to urge an advance, as a more "opportune period had not occurred for doing so for the last 30 years." The miners were easily persuaded, and they are to meet on Monday next to hear the replies from the masters, and to take further action.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

May 12.—The supply of ships has not been quite so good lately, but yet sufficient to keep the works steadily going, and most of them are well employed, with a good prospect. The coking coal works in South Durham are extremely busy, and the output of coking coal is to be increased whenever it is possible to do it. The New Brancepeth Collieries have been taken in hand by Mr. John Marley, mining engineer, of Darlington, and other gentlemen, and the works will shortly be put into a state sufficient to put out a considerable quantity of coking coal. A new shaft is to be sunk forthwith, and suitable engines erected for raising the coal. The Iron and Engine Trades continue to improve steadily, and most of the works are well employed. The new works lately started are receiving a fair measure of support—that is, the new rolling-mills at Dunston, and the new foundry of Messrs. Richardson and Co., of Gateshead. A large new foundry has also been erected by Messrs. Abbot and Co., Gateshead, which will prove a valuable addition to those old-established and extensive works, as castings of the largest size can be turned out in large quantities. The water which was let in to part of the works of the Hutton seam, in Felling Colliery, has been got out, and work will be resumed immediately. The water has been got out of the Hebburn pits nearly down to the level of the Low Main seam, and coal will be raised very shortly. As this seam is standing entire, having never been worked, an extensive colliery will shortly be opened out, as the workings in the Bensham seam will also be soon opened out, a large quantity of excellent house coal still remaining unworked in that seam. It may be expected also that when the coal is opened out at Hebburn the reducing of the water at Wallsend will shortly be proceeded with, and the High Main seam, which contains a large quantity of excellent house coal, will be also opened out.

COAL-CUTTING MACHINES.—It is remarkable that in this district at least coal-cutting machines have made little progress as yet, although the most strenuous efforts have been made to turn them to practical use. There can be no doubt whatever that this is one of the greatest wants of the age in connection with mining—that is, machines at once effective and economical, for driving drifts and adits, and for cutting down coal and other minerals; and it is hardly likely that in an age which has produced so many mechanical triumphs, this problem will remain long without being solved. The cutting-machine which was worked for some time at the Kippax Colliery, near Leeds, by hydraulic power, was fully expected to prove a decided success; from some cause, however, it appears that these hopes have not been realised. Two machines of the same kind were introduced at the Netherthorn Colliery, in Northumberland, for the purpose of cutting the coal in a thin seam there, and the most sanguine hopes were entertained that these machines would prove highly successful; however, after a trial, extending over a very considerable period, with varying success, they have been discontinued there also. But, as remarked above, it is not likely that this project for cutting coal will be relinquished yet; another machine, expected to possess

great advantages over all others yet tried, is shortly to be brought under the notice of the mining world. Mr. Wood, of Leeds, has got this machine very nearly completed, and we shall give further particulars concerning it very shortly. It is expected that this remarkable machine will shortly be inspected and reported upon by eminent mining engineers, previous to its actually being tried in a coal mine.

The strike at Monkwearmouth has, as was predicted in this letter, proved a great mistake on the part of the men; there really were no just or plausible grounds for a strike. The number of men at work continues to increase very rapidly, part of them being strangers from other districts, and a considerable number have already left the body of strikers and started work. The high wages made at present are certain to attract numbers of workmen, as from 7s. to 8s. per day is the current rate earned at present. Of course, this is considerably more than the ordinary average rate of wages when the works are full of men. Of course, as a rule, the best places are certain to be occupied, and also the men at work are certain to be well supplied with tubs. The result of the strike, however, has abundantly proved that the average rate of wages earned at Monkwearmouth has not been below the wages earned in the district. At present, when the men have every advantage, they can earn wages amounting to from 7s. to 8s. per day; and when the works were full of men the average earnings were about 4s. 5d. per day, certainly equal to the average run of the district. It has also been satisfactorily proved that the rate of wages has not decreased during the management of the present viewer, but the contrary. However, there is little doubt that this strike has been mainly caused by the ill-feeling and discontent produced by the Union agitators, and the strike will now shortly terminate; and, under the able and excellent manager of the works, the colliery will continue to be worked most prosperously and safely for all concerned, both workmen and masters.

NORTHERN INSTITUTE OF MINING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.—At the meeting on Saturday there was a good attendance of members and others, the chair being occupied by the President, Mr. E. Boyd. A number of gentlemen were elected, and others were nominated for election at the next general meeting. The meeting intended to be held in Glasgow continues to attract much attention, and it is expected that several valuable papers will be specially prepared for it by mining and mechanical engineers. A very interesting paper was read at the meeting by Mr. John Rutherford, of Nova Scotia, "On the Coal Mines of Nova Scotia." The paper attracted much interest, as might naturally be expected from the locality of the mines described, and their most remarkable nature. The great thickness of some of the beds of coal in this colony is one most peculiar feature, and the quality of the coal is also extraordinary; some of the beds, it appears, reaches the enormous thickness of 28 ft., a very considerable portion being of excellent quality, producing excellent hard steam and other coals. The paper is exceedingly well illustrated by maps and diagrams, and when the time arrives for its discussion a most useful and interesting debate may be expected, of which a report will be given in the *Journal*.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

May 12.—The iron works in North and South Derbyshire, and also those near to Nottingham, are doing a fair business, whilst a large number of furnaces are in blast. The Coal Trade is by no means so active as it has been, more particularly with regard to household qualities, whilst the tonnage going to London is now considerably less than it has been. Steam coal is in rather better request, with every prospect of a further improvement as the season advances. Sinking operations are being carried out in the Uxstone Valley, and it is said that shortly some new works will be opened out, and the valuable minerals which run through the district—coal and ironstone—developed. In anticipation of such taking place, a large number of houses for the workmen are about to be erected. The new station at Chesterfield, rendered necessary by the large increase of traffic, is fast rising into shape, so that improved facilities will be given to the rapidly increasing trade in coal to the South and West of England which is being done from the district.

The works in Sheffield and Rotherham engaged in the heavy Iron Trade are kept well going, particularly in heavy plates and railway material. Bessemer steel is in active request, and there are some large orders in hand for rails and the plain material. The collieries in the South Yorkshire district are far from being well employed, nearly all of them working short time. There is a little more doing in Steam Coal for shipment. With regard to the effort which is being made to have coal sent direct from the collieries to the various ports for shipment, without the intervention of third parties, in the shape of merchants, there was a meeting of the Steam Coal Owners' Association at Doncaster, on Saturday, and which was influentially attended. It was agreed that business should be commenced shortly, and the necessary offices taken for carrying on operations. The monopoly long enjoyed by Mr. Josse and others, at Hull and Grimsby, has been very injurious to the coal owners of South Yorkshire. Although it will take some time to effect the necessary changes, yet of the ultimate success of the association there is no doubt. The foreign customers will also be benefited to a considerable extent, as they will be able to have the coal direct from the pits, uniform in quality, and to be able to test it with that from other districts. A good deal of coal and coke continues to be sent into Lincolnshire for the furnaces there, whilst a rather quiet trade in engine fuel is being done with Lancashire. There is no change in the state of affairs at the Thorncliffe collieries, where the men are allowed to work in comparative quietness. There appears no prospect of the dispute being settled, and it is now pretty evident that the pits will be worked on "free labour" principles. A large number of houses are to be built for the use of the workmen, but the old hands, nearly all of whom were in the receipt of good wages, and had comfortable homes (many of them being freeholders), show a strong disinclination to leave the place where they have done so well.

A very distressing accident happened on Thursday at Northowram, near Halifax. Mr. John Cawthra has a coal pit there, and two of his sons, one aged 26 and the other 15, were being lowered down the shaft, when the chain broke, and the cage and its occupants fell to the bottom, about 50 yards, and were killed instantly. A third brother, employed in the pit at the time, had the mournful task of assisting in bringing the bodies to the surface, their father being also a witness of the melancholy disaster.

JAPANESE ENCOURAGEMENT OF ENGLISH INVENTIONS.—Messrs. Carrett, Marshall, and Co., of Leeds, have just received an order for two of their "Hydraulic Coal-cutting Machines" for Japan, to be worked in the coal mines in the neighbourhood of Nagasaki. It shows the enterprise now being developed in that country, that machinery of such a novel character should be there introduced whilst still in its infancy in England itself.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

May 13.—There is a steady demand for iron, and the works generally are in pretty full work. Buyers show more disposition to order in considerable quantities, and prices are rather firmer, though they are not yet, so far as the actual current rate is concerned, equal to the rate of wages; however, it is satisfactory to know that the trade is steadily improving.

The prospect of reduced duties in the United States, which is now becoming brighter, is a very hopeful sign. England must mainly look for the extension of her commerce to countries where the population is scanty in proportion to the extent of the land, and where, therefore, it answers better to pursue agriculture than manufactures. The probability that the protectionist party would lose weight after the war has long been insisted on in this letter. As yet the full influence of the South has not been brought to bear in Congress, and it must tend towards low tariffs; whilst the next census will greatly increase the representation of the West, and the vote of that section must be in favour of buying cheap goods. The shipbuilding interests, ruined by the high price of iron, inclines in the same direction, and so does the purely commercial interest, which lives on large imports and exports, and which must favour the lowering of the barrier which impedes the free flow of exchange. The threatened look-out in Scotland, should it be carried out, would send orders to Staffordshire, though it is, perhaps, unkind to look for good luck from the misfortunes of other districts. The Hardware Trades of Birmingham and South Staffordshire are steadily improving, and more orders are coming from the United States. The chance of a reduction of

the tariff will, of course, rather check the giving out of orders, or at any rate delay their consignment to that market.

It is stated that the London and North-Western and the Great Western Railway Companies are at length disposed to consider the claims of South Staffordshire to lower freights for heavy goods, especially iron. They seem to be inclined to admit that if others charged less they would do a larger trade, in which case they might be gainers, as well as the district which they link with the ocean, and thus with its customers all over the world.

The Institute of Mining Engineers, which meets at Dudley, is arranging for a visit to Belgium, to examine what the miners and ironworkers are doing there.

Wolverhampton is proud to find that its claims to receive the Royal Agricultural Society have been held to counterbalance those of Stafford and Shrewsbury. Wolverhampton has of late been unusually favoured. The Queen inaugurated the Prince Consort's statue, and was never more loyally received. The Exhibition of last year was a great success. The Church Congress was held there a few years ago, and last year the meeting of the Congregational Union of England and Wales. In this way thousands have learnt that Wolverhampton, instead of being surrounded by mountains of shale and refuse, and enshrouded by constant clouds of smoke, only illumined by the glare of blast-furnaces and the fires of iron forges, has on two-thirds of its circumference green fields and wooded country, with a far prospect of picturesque scenery. It may not have these charms for long, perhaps. The fault, south-east of which the coal and the works lie, passes through the town, and divides the grimy from the cleaner parts, but if it should be found, as so many geologists aver, that the coal seams on the other side are only somewhat deeper, the aspect will be changed, and *Punch's* wild sketches yet justified by facts.

At the South Midland Institute of Mining, Civil, and Mechanical Engineers monthly meeting, on Monday, Mr. H. Beckett, the President, in the chair. Mr. Bernard P. Walker read a paper on "Blast Explosions, and their Causes." He argued against the now pretty well obsolete notions of an explosive force of superheated steam and electrical action as the causes of boilers bursting, and insisted that these accidents usually occur from defects, which became palpable by careful examination. Mr. Marten, who was present, urged the importance of engineers being made acquainted with the sources of danger to boilers. The establishment of the Boiler Insurance Association, of which he is the head engineer, was first urged in this letter to the *Mining Journal*, and it is very satisfactory to find that it is so fully accomplishing all that was predicted for it. (A report of the proceedings is published in the Supplement to this week's *Journal*.)

The Dudley Correspondent of the *Wolverhampton Chronicle* writes:—

There is at present no very perceptible improvement in the iron trade, and nothing like the activity which existed before the late advance. The mills and forges for the most part are not fully employed, and the men, generally speaking, not so well off as they were under the old scale of wages. Few ironmasters are getting the list prices, and considering the high rate of fuel and wages the members of the trade cannot be realising anything like the profit they are entitled to when their outlay and working expenses are taken into account. The orders coming to hand are for hoops, strips, sheets, and nail rods. For large plates there are scarcely any orders in the district, and as a consequence the millmen are only partially employed. The pig-iron market is firm, in consequence of not so much coming into these localities from a distance as there was. At this time there are about 1600 puddling furnaces at work in South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire, and reckoning four turns as the average time the men are now working they will give a total of pigs used up of about 13,000 tons per week for the manufacture of merchant iron alone, in addition to which a considerable quantity is being worked up at the various foundries, so that taking the present weekly yield of the district at 14,000 tons, and as there is not so much coming in from the North and other places as there was, the "make" must be increased if the demand is to be met; hence the preparations making by certain parties to blow in more furnaces. Others, no doubt, will follow, if they can get their coal and stone pretty handy, so as to yield a profit for their outlay. If not, the supplies of pig-iron must be had from other sources, as they hitherto have been, for beyond all doubt there is a much larger quantity used than is produced in the district, and as a natural consequence prices are suffering, because pig-iron is not so easily procured as it was. The prices for all mine hot-blast range from 31. 15s. to 31. 17s. 6d.; cold-blast, 41. 10s.; grey forge, 31. 2s. 6d.; and mottled, 31. per ton. There is a good demand for Thick coal for the works, but for domestic consumption the market rules dull. The deliveries by rail are much smaller than they were a month ago, as the merchants in the Midland counties are disposing of the stocks on hand. The labour market continues healthy, and the working population, generally speaking, are pretty well employed.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

May 12.—So active is business in the Iron Trade at present that makers are enabled, almost without an effort, to find full employment for their works in all parts of the district. Contracts have already been secured that will occupy the establishments for a considerable period; and it is confidently expected that many extensive engagements have yet to arrive from both the Russian and American markets, which, together with numerous requirements of less magnitude from the continental houses, will greatly tax the productive capacity of the large manufactories of the district. Altogether, the prospects of the trade are so encouraging that there is every reason to believe that the utmost activity will prevail throughout the year. For railway iron particularly there is a very brisk enquiry, and from Cardiff, Newport, and the other local ports vessels of large tonnage are employed in the conveyance of rails to the American and Northern of Europe markets. In reference to the home demand, there is not much to be said. The enquiry is not so good as it was generally expected to be at this time of the year, the home railway companies not having purchased on re-laying account with the freedom they were expected to. There is, however, an average enquiry, with some signs of improvement. The demand for pig-iron, bars, and other descriptions is tolerably good, and prices are firmer. In the Tin-Plate Trade a fair business is being done, and there is now some prospect that makers will in future obtain a greater share of profits on their productions, as it is scarcely likely that the high price to which block tin has risen will be long maintained. During the last week or nine days operations at the works have not been so active as they might have been, owing to the reduction of the water supplies, and the hands could only work short time.

Continued activity prevails in the Steam Coal Trade, and the quantities sent down for shipment during the week have been considerably in excess of what they were in the previous week, the men being now more regular in their attendance at work. The wages question, as remarked in last week's report, is now settled at the steam coal collieries, with scarcely an exception, and things are likely to go on agreeably for at least some time to come. The Hirwain Company and one or two small colliery owners are, perhaps, exceptions which ought to be mentioned. By these employers the men have been kept in suspense as to when they should participate in the advance which was to be granted at all the collieries. After some days of dissatisfaction and idleness an interview was obtained, and the result was a declaration by the Hirwain Company that the rise should commence on June 1. This the men strongly objected to, and since the beginning of the month work has been very irregularly attended to at those collieries. There is scarcely anything fresh to be reported in reference to the demand, a brisk enquiry being kept up from the various continental and other foreign markets. Buyers' requirements are keeping up, and in many instances increasing, while proprietors are firmly maintaining the current quotations. Some of the house coal collieries are on short time, the enquiry on coasting account having slightly decreased.

It would almost seem that as the times become more prosperous in the mining and manufacturing districts the inclination to emigrate becomes more prevalent amongst the working people. In nearly all parts of Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire the disposition to emigrate is at most times pretty strong, and in "good times" it is more readily evinced, as the men go to carry out and acquire a little capital. From different parts of these two counties numerous families leave weekly to go to America or Australia, being allured to leave their native homes to try their fortunes in other and remote parts of the world, of which reports have drawn glowing pictures to them. Hence it is not at all improbable that during this year, should it be as prosperous as expected, many skilled hands will have left the district, and some difficulty will be experienced in replacing them at the various establishments.

The rumour is again current in the Aberdare Valley that the colliery known as that belonging to the Hirwain and Aberdare Coal Company is shortly to be re-started. This colliery has lain idle for about 12 months, and it can, at least, be hoped that the rumour has some fact in it, as the re-starting of operations will add considerably to the prosperity of the locality. A number of gentlemen who are to form the new proprietary visited the colliery a few days ago.

As a further proof of the increasing buoyancy of the trade of the Swansea district, it may be said that operations have been re-commenced at the Tonmawr Colliery, which has also been idle for a considerable time. Operations are also about to be recommenced at the Pontnewynydd Works, the negotiations with Mr. Henley, of Woolwich, having now been definitely completed. Mr. Henley intends to convert the establishment into a wire manufactory.

Application has been made in the Court of Common Pleas for the removal from the Glamorganshire County Court to the Court of Common Pleas of an action of replevin brought against one Jones and others by the plaintiffs, who are the Llanwit Colliery Company (Limited). The plaintiffs occupied the colliery as tenants under the defendants, and a distress had been made for a sum of £500, claimed to be due for rent. The colliery had been mortgaged, and other persons had a beneficial interest in it. The colliery had been put up for sale, and an interest had been bought in it by Messrs. Jones and Cooper, who on going over the accounts found that a certain amount was due for rent. That amount had been paid under protest, and there were contentions as to the real amount of rent from that time forward. On July 10, 1869, the defendants distrained a second time for the sum of £500, which was again paid under protest. The application for the removal of the proceedings was granted.

The arrivals at Swansea include—Mary Jane, from Bilbao, with 213 tons 15 cwt. of iron ore, for W. H. Thomas and Co.; Mary Elino, from Passages, with 170 tons of pig-iron, for H. Bath and Son; Gloria de Portugal, from Aveiro, with 123 tons of copper ore (in bulk), 45 tons of lead ore, and 2 tons of nickel ore, for Richardson and Co.; Lorenzo Sempron, from Bilbao,

with 280 tons of iron ore (in bulk), for H. Bath and Son, and 2 boxes of sampled ore, to order; Darlins, from Bilbao, with 430 tons of iron ore, for T. Wood and Co.; Havre, from Havre, with 167 tons of copper regulus, and 6 tons of ingot copper, for H. Bath and Son; Village Bell, from Santander, with 280 tons of iron ore, to order; Abele, from Carloforte, with 618 tons of zinc ore, for H. Bath and Son.

TRADE OUTRAGES.

As Englishmen, the readers of the *Mining Journal* must intensely abhor the recent trade outrages in Manchester. And because of their business occupations they must feel in those enormities more than the general interest of citizens. There are few colliery proprietors who are not, more or less, peculiarly concerned in the use that is made of the different clays which the soil of this country produces, and in particular those which are most largely utilised in building operations. But in a closer degree they are concerned in the suppression of Trades Union outrages. The colliery interest, it need hardly be here stated, has suffered, and is yet suffering, from them even in modern times; but they have taken that shape in the present day by which the operative, and not the employer, has been made to bear the severest consequences of the attack. True, the lives of colliery proprietors and colliery managers have been threatened, and having been believed to be in danger have been watchfully guarded; but where the threats have developed into actual assaults the workmen, and not the masters, have been the victims. The last instances of this had for their locality the part of the kingdom which of all others has been most fruitful in acts of trade brigandage. And they closely followed upon the revelations by which the country was shocked, as the result of the investigations by the Trades Union Commission, and in particular by the two sets of three commissioners, who, empowered by special Acts passed for the purpose, conducted "a searching enquiry on oath" in Sheffield and Manchester respectively.

During the enquiry in the last-named town the circumstances attending the strike then on of 1400 of the 3000 colliers employed by Messrs. KNOWLES, Pendlebury, was investigated. Messrs. KNOWLES had collieries at Pendleton, Edge Croft, Clifton Hall, Clifton Moss, Stone Clough, Little Lever, Ratcliffe, and the Cleggs, near Rochdale; and Mr. JOHN KNOWLES was the managing partner. The firm had not for 20 years employed Unionists. It was in November, 1866, that the 1400 men resolved to go over to the Union, and their employers resolved that if they did they must no longer remain in their employ, for they had determined to keep themselves free to conduct their business without extraneous interference. To obtain the needed employment of hands the firm sent to other parts of the country, getting 300 men from Staffordshire and 200 from Cornwall. The Unionists who had left the service of the firm had been tenants of cottages belonging to it; and, as their tenancies could not be immediately determined, Messrs. KNOWLES prepared beds and the necessary accommodation for the new hands in their works and store-rooms at Pendlebury. In March, 1867, one of the store-rooms there was set on fire; and had not the fire been immediately discovered the loss of hundreds of lives must have been the consequence. The store-room in which the fire took place was full of oil, tallow, and hemp, and in the room adjoining some of the new comers were residing. Close to the spot where the fire had taken place was a gasometer, with a large pressure of gas on it; and not very far from that was a powder magazine, containing about 1 ton of gunpowder, and also a room in which gun-cotton was kept. "We have no doubt from the evidence (reported the Commission) that this was the work of an incendiary, and that it took place in consequence of the dispute with the Union." As it was, the damage done was about 8000. WILLIAM HOLFORD was one of the new hands employed by Messrs. KNOWLES. Between eleven and twelve at night a bottle full of combustible materials was thrown into the bedroom where, after the outrage already described, he and his wife were sleeping. The bottle exploded, but fortunately did no injury. HOLFORD had previously been frequently called "knobstick," and had been told by the Union men that he should rue having come to Pendlebury. Other non-Union men in the employ of the Messrs. KNOWLES were much insulted by the Union men, and some of them were seriously injured. One man, HENRY JONES, was knocked down and rendered senseless, and cut under the eye; and another, MATTHEW BODLING, was knocked down and left for dead on the ground. His ear was split open, his skull knocked in, and his cheek-bone broken; he was also severely kicked on his side. From the effect of these injuries he is never likely to recover.

All this was occurring at about the time that similar atrocities were being enacted in the same district, by men who denied the right of the contractors and builders either to make bricks by non-Union men, by machinery, or, indeed, to buy bricks out of one of two portions of that district; one or the other portion being the allowed division, according as the place where the bricks were to be built up were in that division or this. Nor were the bricklayers allowed to lay either machine-made or non-Union made bricks, any more than a carter was permitted, without risk of having his house blown up, to cart bricks which were under the Union ban.

It is now being made known with considerable prominence that one of the effects of the Commission was to make the master builders of Manchester determine that they will no longer submit to these trade restrictions. In the spring of last year the builders' workmen, excepting the carpenters and joiners, went out on strike rather than give up their rules; but the masters held together, and at great loss and trouble have carried their point in getting a sufficient number of non-Union men, and in extensively using machinery for making bricks. The strike of the colliers to enforce Unionism on Messrs. KNOWLES was unsuccessful, and it cost the Union 16,000*l.*, yet 80 men were in the pay of the Union when the Commission finished their investigation. The officially-published returns of that masons' Union with which the Manchester masons are associated show that 12,000*l.* in hand when the strike began has now dwindled to worse than nothing, for it is about 2000*l.* in debt, and in debt, we are sorry to say, to that extent to the funeral department of the Union funds; yet the same returns show that there are still some 87 masons on the funds in Manchester and 30 in Salford, in vain attempting to enforce restrictive Union rules. Pre-eminent in putting the employers of labour in Manchester into their proper position in respect to their workpeople is Mr. EDWARD JOHNSON, one of the foremost builders' contractors in the Manchester district, who has acted as honorary secretary of the branch in that city of the General Builders' Association. At the brick-making dispute he has "not only joined in the common action taken by the builders of Manchester in establishing brick-making by machinery, but has by himself taken large brick-yards, and patented brick-making machinery." At what cost has he done this? Hear Mr. JOHNSON'S own reply:—

"Truly (he writes) life is becoming unbearable. My friends say I have no right to live in the country. This is a fearful state of things for a civilised country. If I go to sleep it must be dog sleep, and always on the alert. My coachman has not dared to drive me home at night for the last 12 months; in fact, he would have left my service sooner than have done it. My servants now wish to leave, as they dare not stop in the house, and friends dare not come to the house for fear of meeting with some disaster. Until the matter is settled by the authorities or myself, no one at present knows where I sleep."

But this is not all. There are few of our readers who have not heard that, attempting to sleep in his own house a fortnight ago, he had hardly reached home before he and his domestics had a narrow escape from being blown-up, as the result of the most determined attempt at wholesale murder that has been perpetrated in the same district since the firing of the premises inhabited by Messrs. KNOWLES'S colliers, as set forth in the foregoing. Equally will our readers be aware that at the same time that this was going on outside Manchester, Mr. JOHNSON'S timber-yard, within it, was being fired, and that the disaster could not be stayed until damage had been done to the extent of 1500*l.*

This is happening simultaneously with the revival of spoliation and personal violence in Sheffield, where one of the men in the employ of Messrs. JOSEPH RODGERS and SONS is lying in a precarious condition, because of a midnight attack made upon him after expressions had been used which leave but little room to doubt that the outrage was a trade affair. The man is a spring-knife cutler, is a non-Unionist, and certain of his fellow-workmen complain of him that he is preference of the work, and that he has invented a patent which "is detrimental to their interests." It is also transpiring coincidentally with the stoning at Barnsley of a non-Unionist collier by a member of the South Yorkshire Union of Colliers, for which, at

the Barnsley Court House, the offender was, a few days ago, sent to a month's hard labour at Wakefield Gaol, without the option of paying a fine.

Because these recent events in Sheffield, in Manchester, and at Barnsley indicate the revival of the acts of terrorism which it had been thought had ceased with the enquiry of the Commission, we direct the special attention of the mining industry to what is now going on, and to that which immediately preceded the enquiry. The snake is not dead, it is only scotched. Every honest man's duty is to hunt it out, and wherever it is found wriggling the iron heel of the law should be brought down upon its hateful head, with determination that its life shall be crushed out of it once and for all. The Barnsley magistrates did their duty in the little matter just brought before them. We call upon the police authorities and the civilians of Manchester to do theirs. The Manchester Town Council have done well in offering 500*l.*, and in asking the Home Secretary to make it 1000*l.*, as a reward for the discovery of the incendiary who fired Mr. JOHNSON'S timber yard; but that gentleman ought not to have to appeal in vain to either borough or county magistracy for the protection which the no vain threats levelled at him show that he needs. The readers of the *Mining Journal* are intimately concerned in this matter. They will remember the mischief that was done by the supineness of the authorities in reference to the most recent colliery disputes about Sheffield, already adverted to. The gentlemen who were the employers of the men assaulted went for a long time in dread of their life, and had to pay heavy sums for the protection they deemed necessary—protection which, as citizens, they had a right to claim from the civil powers, without more ado than the asking for it—and protection which, if we mistake not, they ultimately got, even as they got it for their men also. But got in respect of the men too late to prevent the disasters which led to misguided people being now under incarceration as convicted felons. After the experience which that case affords do not let there be so monstrous a travesty upon the boasted security of life and property as would ensue upon Mr. JOHNSON being protected from utter extermination, after he has been so maimed as to reduce him to the condition of an invalid for life, and his home and combustible possessions have been laid in ruins. We commend the subject likewise to the attention of the Government, who have yet to legislate upon the Report of the Trades Union Commissioners.

That the Government have a correct appreciation of what a threatened citizen has a right to ask, and the local authorities ought to render, which seem clear enough from the reply of the Home Secretary to Mr. GILPIN, in the House of Commons on Tuesday night. Mr. BRUCE having said that on the part of the Government he had consented to supplement the 500*l.* reward offered by Manchester with 100*l.* from Government, and a free pardon to an accomplice, thus laid it down:—

"I have to say that in ordinary cases of danger to life or property it is the duty of the local authority to furnish the necessary protection, but where the danger is beyond their power successfully to cope with, and where there is an apprehension of public disturbance, the aid of the central authorities should be called in."

But for the course pursued before Lord WHARFCLIFFE interposed at Sheffield one would have thought that this was well known, both to county and borough magistrates and chief constables. The early hesitancy to act with vigour there, however, showed that there is need that the Home Secretary should have spoken as he did on Tuesday. We hope now not only that Mr. JOHNSON will secure all the protection he needs, but that whenever occasion arises for the interposition of the "local authority" in threatened violence that may come nearer home to the readers of the *Mining Journal*, neither employers nor men in the West Riding or in Lancashire may have to ask in vain for the full protection to which they are entitled. Meanwhile let this plot be hunted out with a determination of which the men of Manchester ought to be capable. To the 600*l.* offered by the local and the central authorities, 250*l.* has been added by the General Builders' Association. Hard upon 1000*l.* ought to be bait enough, skillfully handled, to lead to the detection of the criminals, and the splitting up of the villainous band who have plotted Mr. JOHNSON'S ruin and assassination. We have reason to know that the work of detection is in good hands. It is to the interest of colliery proprietors throughout the North and the Midlands that there should this time be no failure.

MINERAL WEALTH OF MEXICO.

Mexico is probably the richest mineral country in the world, for it is well known to contain large deposits of copper, iron, lead, tin, quicksilver, &c., as well as those rich and productive lodes of silver and gold, to the produce from which its returns have been hitherto almost entirely confined. Baron Humboldt estimates the total yield of the precious metals by Mexico, from its discovery to the commencement of the nineteenth century, at the sum of \$4,218,243,840, or 843,648,768*l.* sterling, about one-eighth of which was in gold and the remaining seven-eighths in silver; and in a recent number of the *Journal* we gave a brief notice of a work on the "Mineral Resources of Mexico," by Mr. C. Chipman, who has resided there for 12 years, and travelled over great part of the country, in which work that gentleman says:—

"If one-half of the known silver lodes of Mexico were worked as they should be, by modern machinery, and the skill that science and practice impart, the product of silver and gold alone would reach \$1,000,000,000 (100,000,000*l.*) annually, and would employ, in various ways, ten million people."

Such an estimate may appear visionary, and is not likely even to approach realisation until the population of the country increases to at least five times its present amount; but, looking at the immense number of veins which have not yet been touched, as well as at the riches yielded by the slight workings hitherto carried on upon those which have been wrought, a very large increase of produce may be reasonably anticipated in these days of enterprise, and of improved apparatus and processes. The Veta Madre vein alone has yielded silver to the value of 45,000,000*l.* sterling, and although it has been "raced" for many miles, yet the silver has been extracted only on a line of about one and a half mile. Some idea may be formed of the richness of these veins from the following statement of the yield of some of the silver mines in Mexico, records of which have been preserved:—

The San Dumas Mines gave over 400,000*l.* per year for 24 years.
The Paviion divided among its shareholders over 1,300,000*l.* per annum.
The Sombrerite, in seven months, paid its shareholders 1,000,000*l.* sterling.
The San Arleto paid its shareholders in three years 10,800,000*l.* sterling.
The Gallego paid its stockholders in six years 2,300,000*l.* sterling.
The Real del Monte Company has been for years past, and is still, paying its shareholders dividends averaging 300,000*l.* per annum.

A further consideration of the circumstances and prospects of the NEW ROSARIO SILVER MINING COMPANY, now being formed, and referred to in last week's *Journal*, has led us to look into these details of silver mining in Mexico, and there are some important features in this enterprise to which we direct attention should be directed. The property appears to be not one single mine, but comprises ten mines, adjoining each other, so as to be easily worked in conjunction, and under one management. Three of these mines have been extensively opened, and two of them are already producing "first-class ores, which will handsomely pay any outlay for their extraction;" and the third contains the Alimchote and Carretera lodes, the latter of which alone is producing to the Real del Monte Company 10,500 tons of silver ore per annum, worth more than 100,000*l.* These ten mines are close to those of the Real del Monte Company, and, as shown above, contain some of the richest of that company's lodes, yielding a large part of the profits which has enabled them to divide 3,000,000*l.* amongst the shareholders, and from which they are still deriving similar profits.

The Real del Monte Company seems to have made the above large profit, notwithstanding they have been put to a cost of about 30,000*l.* per annum for draining their mines by steam pumping-engines until the end of 1868, when they completed the great Aviadero adit which is about four miles long, and has taken many years to complete, and has cost that company upwards of 100,000*l.* This adit has also drained the mines of the Real del Monte Company, which thus will not be put to any cost, nor subjected to delays for drainage, but can at once proceed to work those lodes which are already proved to be productive.

The New Rosario Company's mines, like those of the Real del Monte Company, are close to the town of Real del Monte, which has a population of 10,000 people, more than two-thirds of whom are engaged in mining, so that there is abundance of skilled labour at hand and available. The New Rosario Company's mines are under the direction of Capt. Joseph Grose, who was for nearly thirty years employed in the adjoining mines of the Real del Monte Company, and is, therefore, thoroughly acquainted with the locality and people, and with everything pertaining to mining in that district.

If the Real del Monte Company, with a capital of more than 100,000*l.*, and notwithstanding the heavy cost of draining their mines, and of making the great Aviadero adit, has made and divided a profit of 3,000,000*l.*, the New Rosario Company, which possesses some of the best of their lodes, and will incur no cost for drainage, ought, being under equally able and experienced management, to make a large proportionate profit on their capital, which is only 50,000*l.*

SWEETLAND CREEK.—The advices just received from California confirm all that has hitherto been stated with regard to this property. The manager, Mr. G. D. McLean, under date April 20, states that the tail-race is an inestimable appendage to the mines; not only the tailings from the company's mines pass through it, but the ridge above, or rather the continuation of the ridge in the direction

of San Juan, and on the opposite of Sweetland Creek, which now and must always continue to empty their tailings into the Creek. Owing to the tough nature of the cement, much gold is carried down the creek, freed from the gravel in passing over the falls, and lodges in the under currents. From two under currents there have been cleaned up \$1100, after a run of about three weeks. The accounts received by this mail show a net profit in 43 days' working of 3000*l.*

MINING IN RHENISH PRUSSIA.—The attention of the readers of the *Journal* may be directed to the notice in the *Mining Notabilia* on the Phoenix Silver-Lead and Blende Mining Company, now being successfully worked, stating that average samples of the ore may be seen at the offices of the company, Great Winchester-street-buildings, producing, according to the assay of Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, 85 per cent. for lead, and 42 ozs. of silver to the ton of ore; also to the article by the local Correspondent of the *Journal*, and to the report of Herr Jäger, the manager of the mine.

MINING AS AN INVESTMENT.—Messrs. Bartlett and Chapman's "Investment Circular and Financial Record" for May contains a vast amount of information of interest and utility to capitalists, Railways, Foreign Securities, Preference Stocks, Joint-Stock Banks, &c., being in turn referred to. With regard to British mines, they say that the consequence of the favourable change in the metal market is that shares in good tin mines are not readily to be bought, as holders, with the prospect of a still further improvement before them, are not disposed to part with their shares. Where they can be bought at fair prices they should be bought at once, for even the highest priced ones yield the purchaser a good return. Cook's Kitchen, at 15½ return 7½ per cent.; Ding Dong, at 19, 21 per cent.; Dolcoath at 135, 13½ per cent.; East Pool at 8, 15 per cent.; East Lovell at 27, 22½ per cent.; Herodfoot at 42, 11 per cent.; Providence at 40, 15 per cent.; South Caradon at 30, 10 per cent.; West Cliverton at 55, 14½ per cent.; Wheal Jane at 49, 18½ per cent. These dividends, which are paid every two or three months, excepting in Herodfoot, which are paid every four months, range from 7½ to 22½ per cent., on the current price of the shares, the average of the ten being 15 per cent. At the end of February the average was 16½. Hence it appears that there has been an improvement in the price of shares, and the improvement continues.

HOW TO INVEST AND WHAT TO SELECT.—The fifth edition of Mr. E. J. BARTLETT'S "Capitalists' Guide" has just been issued. The object being to draw attention to a selected list of mines in which investment is considered desirable for those who seek good returns for capital invested with slight risk, but a few in each district are referred to; but as Mr. Bartlett considers them into dividend and progressive Cornish and Welsh, the capitalist, whether large or small, will find ample information to guide him.

PERPETUAL MOTION.—We observe that Mr. DIRCKS, C.E., has prepared for publication a second series of his History of Perpetual Motion Schemes, which appeared in 1861. We understand that the additional matter of this second series dates as far back to the 13th century; and will contain notices of above 80 patents taken out during the last nine years. Surely it is now time that this restless mania to prove the inertia of matter should itself come to a complete standstill.

During the week the condition of the CORNISH MINE SHARE MARKET, as far as regards tin stock, has again improved, both in the quotations and in the amount of business transacted. The enhanced prices and exceedingly firm aspect of the tin market just now seem to indicate that still higher standards may soon be obtained by the producer, and the probability of a reaction occurring sooner or later through the restriction upon the consumption of the metal, and the increased production, which an unusually high price inevitably causes, does not apparently exercise much influence in restraining the demand for shares, either as an investment for dividends, or speculation for even yet higher prices. The statistical report of the tin market does not certainly point to any reduction in the value of the metal for at least three or four months, which is, doubtless, considered by many a sufficiently long time to satisfactorily adjust the fresh engagements entered into recently before any less favourable event should supervene. EAST BARNET discovery continues to hold good. The engine is now in good working order, quite equal to take the mine down to the 200, where it is not unlikely the shaft will be sunk as speedily as possible. The prospects of having a good tin mine in depth are increasing daily. The ground is easier in the cross-cut at the 130, towards the great tin lode. If this is cut good it will be desirable to prepare the floors and erect stamps at once. WHEAL ACAC holds its own in the sump-shaft, the 130 east and west, and the 140 east and west. At the next quarterly meeting it is expected no call will be required. AT BOSWEDDEN AND WHEAL CASTLE the 95 west, on Wheal Cail lode, has very much improved in the past week. The end is now opening good paying tin ground, with every indication of its continuing. In the 85 west, also, the lode looks very congenial for making tin. At the eastern part of this mine the prospects are also regarded as cheering, and a shaft is at once to be sunk through to make a communication with the 80, on the Whiteweth lode. On completion of this, tin ground will be immediately available for working.—West Britain.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY OF TIN IN CORNWALL.

THE TERRAS TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), ST. STEPHENS, near ST. AUSTELL, CORNWALL.
Was recently formed with a nominal capital of £25,000 in shares of £1 each, which are fully paid. The whole of the shares were at once and eagerly taken up, principally by gentlemen who are thoroughly conversant with Tin Mining, and residential in the county.

Independent of the several valuable tin lodes traversing the sett, from which large and profitable results are anticipated, there is an extraordinary productive tin-bearing vein course running through the property for a mile in length, and is from 30 to 50 feet wide. The whole of the staff are bred miners (which can be worked as an open quarry from 4 to 25 feet deep) will be tramwayed away to the stamping-mills, one of which is being completed with 48 heads attached; other mills are to follow. The tin-producing staff is inexhaustible, and proved by undoubted authority that the average yield is 1 cwt. of black tin to 10 tons of stuff. It surpasses anything of the kind ever discovered in this part of Cornwall. This alone, without making any calculation upon the large returns of tin to be extracted from the regular lodes referred to above, would leave a profit on the working of at least 50 per cent. They will have a large parcel of tin ready for the market in June, to be followed by monthly sales, with every prospect of early dividends. Those investors who are fortunate enough to secure an interest at the present low price of £1.5*l.* per share (of which a limited number only can be had) cannot fail to make a large profit. It is firmly believed that these shares will go to as many pounds as they are now selling for shillings.

We have received a telegram to say the first stamping mill is in full operation, and working beautifully. The others, with 152 additional heads, are in course of construction. These, when complete, will stamp out 200 tons of stuff daily. Applications for the limited shares should at once be made to Messrs. KENDEX and CO., Stock and Sharedealers, 85, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

WELSH LEAD MINES.—LARGE PROFITS TO BE MADE WITHOUT RISK.

The rich deposits of lead in Wales, which, with few exceptions, were neglected until within a comparatively recent period, when the low price of tin and copper had so far reduced the returns from many of the mines in Cornwall as to render them unprofitable in working, have during the last twelve or eighteen months excited considerable public attention, and companies have been formed, which are making large profits, with every probability of increasing them as the workings of the mines are continued, whilst other companies are opening their mines with a certainty of such success as justifies all that was originally put forth as to their richness. They will, no doubt, return large profits for many years to come.

Some of these mines are in South Wales, and some in North Wales, both extensive and rich in the principal containing vast and rich deposits of lead. Montgomeryshire, Cardiganshire, Flintshire, Denbighshire, and Carnarvonshire are all awakening into new life, and hundreds of miners who have been for some considerable time almost destitute of employment, are now earning good wages, and are doing good work for their employers.

The best amongst the mines being now actively worked by new companies, and opening out into extensive runs of ore ground, are some that had been opened in former times, but were abandoned for want of capital to erect machinery to work with, after getting down as low as they could without it.

The Van Company, formed in the early part of 1869, in shares of £4*l.* each, to work an extensive sett in Montgomeryshire, is now selling lead and blende to the amount of about £5000 per month, and is making such fresh discoveries of ore ground, at a long distance from the ground yielding these large returns, that the shares are in good demand at £3 to £4*l.*, having gradually advanced to that price.

Foremost among the promising LEAD MINES IN NORTH WALES is the LLANARMON, which is being worked on a continuation of the great and celebrated lode of the Old Nant Mine, in Denbighshire, which returned to the owner, when lead was 50 per cent. lower in price than now, a million sterling in profits, though sunk no lower than 70 fathoms, and leaving six feet, as well as below, hundreds of fathoms of unopened ground, rich in mineral deposits. This famous mine will, no doubt, soon be again in work. In the meantime the Llanarmon, which has commenced sinking on the same lode, further east, and is also sinking upon a horizontal deposit, which has given adjoining mines a profit of nearly a quarter of a million sterling, is attracting considerable attention, and excites large expectations among all the miners and others who know the ground. A shaft was sunk on the main lode, to the depth of 92 fathoms, but the machinery being inadequate to overcome the water, and the old lode-owners having made large sums of money, and wishing to retire, the present company had the good fortune to purchase the sett and plant for the considerable sum of £5000, and is now sinking a shaft on the great deposit, which, upon being cut, as there is no doubt it will be within three months, will make the shares, now selling at £3, worth at least £20 to £30; and, as the company is incorporated with limited liability, and the shares are fully paid upon, no liability attaches to any shareholder. The directors and secretaries of the company are men of practical knowledge, and have, with their connections, a large interest in the company, so that the shareholders have a guarantee for careful and economical management; and there is little doubt that within twelve months the shares will be returning profits at the rate of from 40 to 50 per cent., at the least, and bear a corresponding market value.

The interest which the opening of the Llanarmon is exciting in Wales and elsewhere has induced many practical men to visit and inspect it, and they are unanimous in their judgment of its great and permanent value. Copies of the reports may be had on application.

BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN recommend an early application for shares at present price, 49 fully paid-up, as they continue to rise in price.

BANKERS.—THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER, AND THE ALLIANCE, No. 36, Cornhill, London, E.C.

For terms of Licence, address B. FOTHERGILL, Esq., C.E., 15, George-street, Mansion House, London.

RAILWAY WAGON WORKS, BARNSELY.
MESSRS. G. W. AND T. CRAIR
 ARE PREPARED TO
 SUPPLY COAL AND COKE WAGONS
 OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
 Either for cash, or by deferred payments through wagon-leasing companies.
 WAGONS PROMPTLY REPAIRED.

THE BEVERLEY IRON AND WAGON COMPANY,
 LIMITED,
 MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY WAGONS, WHEELS AND AXLES,
 CARTS, LORRIES, WOOD WHEELS, PATENT WROUGHT IRON WHEELS
 AND AXLES, BARROWS, PUMPS, DOUBLE PURCHASE CRABS, &c., &c.
 IRON WORKS—BEVERLEY, YORKSHIRE.
 Catalogues free by post.

MARTIN'S PATENT PISTON,
 FOR STEAM AND OTHER ENGINES,
 Effecting a SAVING OF FIFTEEN PER CENT. IN FUEL, with TEN PER
 CENT. ADDITIONAL POWER.
 Address,—
MESSRS. WILLIAMS AND BOLTON,
 ST. HELEN'S FOUNDRY,
 (Patent Piston) SWANSEA.

MACHINERY FOR MINES AND SLATE QUARRIES.
 SAWING, PLANING, DRESSING, AND ROCK-BORING MACHINES
 FOR SLATE.
 WATER BALANCES, WATER WHEELS, WINDING AND PUMPING MA-
 CHINERY; and PLANT of every description for MINES or QUARRIES.
 STEAM ENGINES—STATIONARY, MARINE, or LOCOMOTIVE.
 BOILERS AND GIRDER WORK.
 SHAFTING, PULLEYS, AND GENERAL MILLWORK.
 MACHINERY AND GENERAL CASTINGS.
 SPUR AND BEVEL WHEELS of any diameter or pitch moulded by machinery
 DE WINTON AND CO.,
 UNION IRON WORKS, CARNARVON.

JOHN HORSLEY,
 IRON AND METAL AGENT,
 ST. ANN'S SQUARE, MANCHESTER.
 PERMANENT, CONTRACTORS, and COLLIERY RAILS, in STEEL or IRON
 Wrought-iron or Steel Weldless Locomotive Carriage and Wagon Tyres.
 Iron and Steel Straight and Cranked Axles, Wheels and Axles, Railway Chairs,
 Fish Plates, Bolts and Nuts, Spikes, Cranes, Jacks, Rivets, Hurdies,
 and Chains.
 Black or Galvanised Telegraph Wires, Fencing Wire.
 BLACK, OILED, and GALVANISED CORRUGATED SHEETS.
 Rolled Iron Joists, Wrought-iron Girders, Roofs, Bridges, Tanks, Boilers, &c.
 Boat Girder, Tank Bridge and Boiler Plates.
 Angle, Tee, and Girder Iron.—Nail Rods, Tin Plates, Hoops, Sheets, Lead, Cop-
 per, Tin, Zinc, and Spelter.
 Hot and Cold Blast Pig Iron, &c., &c.

IMPROVED APPLICATION OF WATER POWER.
THE TURBINE.
MAC ADAM BROTHERS AND CO., ENGINEERS, SOHO
 FOUNDRY, BELFAST, after twenty years of experience, have brought
 their IMPROVED TURBINE to great perfection.
 It is applicable to all practicable heights of fall, giving much greater power
 from the water than any other kind of water-wheel.
 On low falls it has the great advantage of not being impeded by floods or
 backwater.
 It is particularly well adapted for situations where the quantity of water is
 variable, and where all other wheels fail.
 Its motion is extremely regular, and, when desired, a governor can be applied
 effectively.
 This wheel is at work in a great many places, to which reference will be given.

ESTABLISHED MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY.
THE TAVISTOCK FOUNDRY, IRONWORKS
AND HAMMER MILLS,
 which have been carried on for more than half a century by
MESSRS. GILL AND CO.,
 and obtained a
 HIGH REPUTATION FOR
 SHOVELS AND OTHER TOOLS
 as well as for
 ENGINEERING AND FOUNDRY WORK
 have been purchased by
MESSRS. NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, AND CO.,
 BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.

For thirty years Messrs. NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, and Co., have been the pro-
 prietors of the latter works, but have now removed to the
TAVISTOCK FOUNDRY,
 where, having the advantage of a never-falling stream of water of upwards of
 200-horse power, they will have increased facilities for speedily and satisfactorily
 executing all orders entrusted to their care.
 Manufacturers of STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, on the newest principle
 pump work, brass and iron; hammered iron shafts, of all sizes; miners' steel
 and iron tools.
 N. M. AND CO. have had a LARGE EXPERIENCE in PREPARING MA-
 CHINERY for FOREIGN MINES, as well as selecting competent mechanics to
 erect the same.
 N. M. AND CO. have always a LARGE STOCK of SECOND HAND
 MATERIALS.

THE CORNWALL BLASTING POWDER COMPANY
 ST. ALLEN MILLS, TRURO,
 Beg to call attention to their WARRANTED WATERPROOF SAFETY
 BLASTING CARTRIDGES, adapted for SUBMARINE BLASTING and USE
 IN WET GROUND GENERALLY.
 Prices and samples on application.

PATENT SELF-REGISTRATION COLLIERY
WINDING INDICATOR.
THIS INDICATOR, in addition to its ordinary use, INDICATES
 and REGISTERS the NUMBER OF WINDINGS, thus enabling the
 Manager to check at a glance the returns of the Banksman or Clerk.
PEPPER MILL BRASS FOUNDRY COMPANY,
 DARLINGTON STREET, WIGAN,
 MAKERS.

THE PATENT SELF-ACTING MINERAL DRESSING
MACHINE COMPANY (LIMITED).
THE PATENT JIGGING MACHINE COMPANY.
T. CURRIE GREGORY, MINING ENGINEER.
 OFFICES,—62, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW.

These companies possess the patents for the most approved machinery for all
 the processes of dressing ores, whereby a very great saving in cost is effected.
 The machinery is in successful operation at several mines in the kingdom,
 and is in increasing demand.
 Mr. GREGORY, in connection with skilled engineers in various mining dis-
 tricts, has paid for the last two years special attention to this important de-
 partment of mining, and it is only now, the process being in successful opera-
 tion, that the attention of the public is called thereto.
 Mr. GREGORY will be pleased to answer all enquiries, and give orders for in-
 spection. He is prepared to give designs and estimates for the supply of ma-
 chinery, and for the laying out of floors.

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
 REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS, TECHNICAL TRANS-
 LATIONS, DRAWINGS, &c.
MICHAEL HENRY,
 Mem. Soc. Arts, Assoc. Soc. Engineers, Compiler of the "Inventors' Almanac,"
 and the Author of the "Defence of the Patent Law."
PATENT REGISTRATION AND COPYRIGHT AGENT AND ADVISER.
 Mr. HENRY has had especial experience in technical French, and in French
 Manufacturing and Commercial Matters.
 Inventors advised in relation to Patents and Inventive and Industrial Mat-
 ters. Printed information sent free by post. Specifications drawn and revised,
 searches conducted. Abstracts, Cases, and Opinions drawn.
 Offices, 65, Fleet-street, E.C., London, corner of and entrance in Whitefriars
 Street.

THE NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN
COUNTIES ADVERTISER. (ESTABLISHED 1764.)
THE DAILY CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTISER.
 Offices, 42, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 30, Howard-street, North
 Shields; 195, High-street, Sunderland.

THE HOWARD SAFETY BOILER.

Made entirely of WROUGHT-IRON TUBES, and other improvements, adapting it for MARINE, STATIONARY, and PORTABLE ENGINES.

THESE BOILERS ARE NOW WORKING SUCCESSFULLY IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
 One Firm in the North of England, who had a 50-horse power Boiler in 1868, has since purchased over twenty others.

Patentees and Manufacturers: J. and F. HOWARD, Britannia Iron Works, Bedford.
 LONDON OFFICE: 4, CHEAPSIDE (three doors from St. Paul's).

OSLER'S CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS,

WALL LIGHTS and LUSTRES for GAS and CANDLES.

CHANDELIERS IN BRONZE AND ORMOLU.

MODERATOR LAMPS, AND LAMPS FOR INDIA.

TABLE GLASS of all kinds.

ORNAMENTAL GLASS, English and Foreign.

Mess, Export, and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.

All articles marked in plain figures.

LONDON: Show Rooms, 45, Oxford-street, W.

BIRMINGHAM: Manufactory and Show Rooms, Broad-street.

Established 1807.

THE PATENT VILLEPIGUE PERFORATOR.

This Machine, for the purpose of Boring in Rock, Slate, Shale, Coal, and other Minerals, possesses EX-
 CLUSIVELY the following combined advantages:—

1.—EXTREME PORTABILITY. It can be carried, set up, worked, and taken down by one man.

2.—IT BORES A HOLE OF ANY DIAMETER up to 3½ inches in any direction; and it can be set up in any required position.

3.—RATE OF WORK.—In Coal Measures, or Portland Stone, 2 to 3 inches per minute; Sandstones and Slates, 3 to 4 inches per minute; Coal and Shale, from 30 to 60 inches per minute.

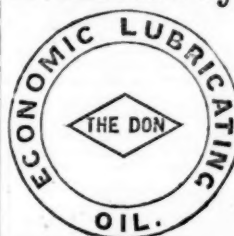
PRICE, FROM FIFTEEN GUINEAS, COMPLETE.

MACDERMOTT AND WILLIAMS, Proprietors,

SCOTT'S CHAMBERS, 25 AND 26, PUDDING LANE, E.C.

A SAVING OF ABOUT FIFTY PER CENT.

Is effected by the use of the PATENT DON LUBRICATING OIL.

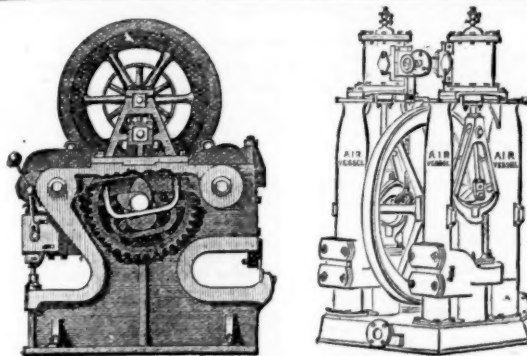


In place of OLIVE and other kinds ordinarily used on STATIONARY, LOCOMOTIVE, MARINE EN-
 GINES, and MACHINERY of all kinds, and the undersigned are so satisfied of the correctness of this
 statement, that they are willing, at their own risk, to forward a cask of about 30 gallons for trial to any
 respectable person or company, on the understanding that it may be returned in a month if it should not
 answer, when payment would not be required, except for the quantity used.

There are two kinds,—the medium for engines and heavy bearings, and the light for spindles and light
 work. This oil will lubricate as well, and lasts as long, as olive, neat's-foot, and other expensive kinds,
 and is superior to rape, which is fully 50 per cent. dearer.

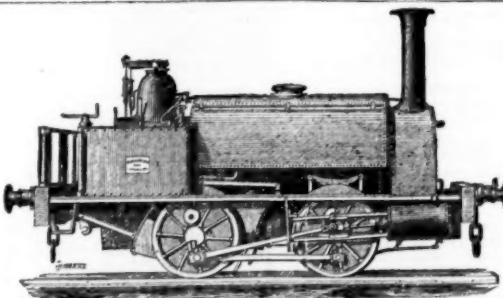
It never "CLOGS," nor leaves any "GUMMY" deposit upon the bearings, which, therefore, never re-
 quire cleaning or scraping, whereby much time, labour, and expense are saved. It is in use and approved
 of by the majority of the iron and coal companies in West Lancashire, where it was first introduced but
 a few months ago, also by several ocean steamer and ferry proprietors on the Mersey and elsewhere.
 Printed particulars and testimonials sent, post free, to any address.

DUNCAN BROTHERS, 17, Unity-buildings, Lord-street, Liverpool.



JOHN CAMERON,
 MAKER OF

STEAM PUMPS, PORTABLE ENGINES, PLATE BENDING ROLLERS,
 BAR AND ANGLE IRON SHEARS, PUNCHING AND SHEARING
 MACHINES, PATENTEE OF THE DOUBLE CAM LEVER
 PUNCHING MACHINE, BAR SHEARS, AND RAIL
 PUNCHING MACHINES,
EGERTON STREET IRON WORKS,
 HULME, MANCHESTER.



TANK LOCOMOTIVES,
 FOR SALE OR HIRE.
HENRY HUGHES AND CO.
 LOUGHBOROUGH.

BICKFORD'S PATENT
 FOR CONVEYING
 CHARGE IN



SAFETY FUSE,
 FIRE TO THE
 BLASTING ROCKS, &c.

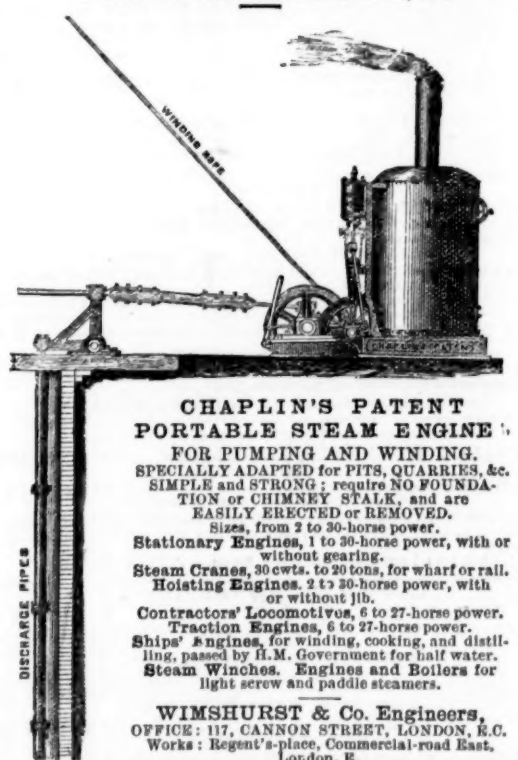
Obtained the PRIZE MEDALS at the "ROYAL EXHIBITION" of 1851; at
 the "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION" of 1862, in London; at the "IM-
 PERIAL EXPOSITION" held in Paris, in 1855; at the "INTERNATIONAL
 EXHIBITION," in Dublin, 1865; at the "UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION," in
 Paris, 1867; and at the "GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION," at Altona,
 in 1869.



BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO.,
 OF TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL, MANU-
 FACTURERS OF PATENT SAFETY-FUSE, having been in-
 formed that the name of their firm has been attached to
 fuse not of their manufacture, beg to call the attention of
 the trade and public to the following announcement:—
 EVERY COIL OF FUSE MANUFACTURED BY THEM
 HAS TWO SEPARATE THREADS PASSING THROUGH THE COLUMN OF
 GUNPOWDER, and BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO. CLAIM SUCH TWO SE-
 PARATE THREADS as THEIR TRADE MARK.

PISTONS, AND AIR-PUMP BUCKETS,
 FITTED WITH
"PATENT ELASTIC METALLIC PACKING,"
 Of which above FIVE THOUSAND have been made by
MESSRS. MATHER AND PLATT,
SALFORD IRONWORKS, MANCHESTER.

Prize Medal—International Exhibition, 1862.



CHAPLIN'S PATENT
PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE

FOR PUMPING AND WINDING.
 SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR PITS, QUARRIES, &c.
 SIMPLE and STRONG; require NO FOUNDA-
 TION or CHIMNEY STACK, and are
 EASILY ERECTED or REMOVED.

Sizes, from 2 to 30-horse power.

Stationary Engines, 1 to 30-horse power, with or
 without gearing.

Steam Cranes, 30 cwt. to 20 tons, for wharf or rail.

Hoisting Engines, 2 to 30-horse power, with
 or without jib.

Contractors' Locomotives, 6 to 27-horse power.

Traction Engines, 6 to 27-horse power.

Ships' Engines, for winding, cooking, and distil-
 ling, passed by H.M. Government for half water.

Steam Winches. Engines and Boilers for
 light screw and paddle steamers.

WIMSHURST & Co. Engineers,

OFFICE: 117, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Works: Regent's-place, Commercial-road East,
 London, E.

THOMAS TURTON AND SONS,
 MANUFACTURERS OF
 CAST STEEL FOR PUNCHES, TAPS, and DIES,
 TURNING TOOLS, CHISELS, &c.
 (CAST STEEL PISTON RODS, CRANK PINS, CON-
 NECTING RODS, STRAIGHT and CRANK
 AXLES, SHAFTS and
 FORGINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
 DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL
 BLISTER STEEL,
 SPRING STEEL,
 GERMAN STEEL.
 FILES MARKED
T. TURTON
 EDEN TOOLS MARKED
WM. GRAVES & SON
 Locomotive Engine, Railway Carriage and Wagon
 Springs and Buffers.
SHEAF WORKS AND SPRING WORKS, SHEFFIELD.
 LONDON WAREHOUSE, 35, QUEEN STREET, CANNON STREET, CITY, E.C.
 Where the largest stock of steel, files, tools, &c., may be selected from

GWYNNE AND CO., ENGINEERS, ESSEX STREET WORKS, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

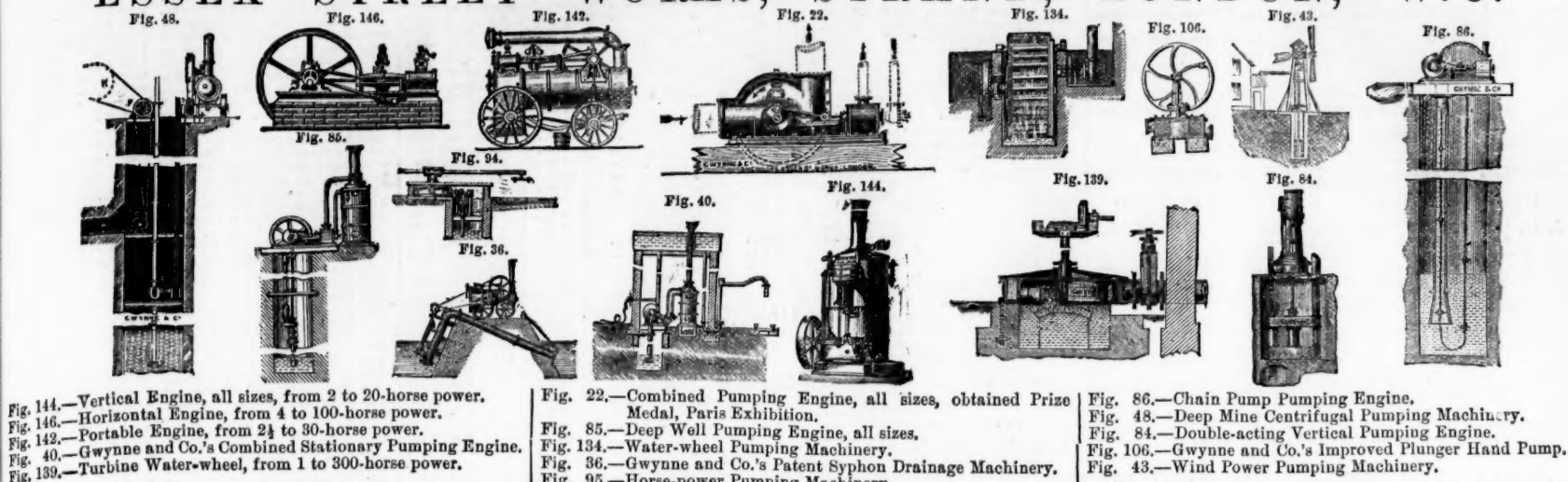


Fig. 144.—Vertical Engine, all sizes, from 2 to 20-horse power.
Fig. 146.—Horizontal Engine, from 4 to 100-horse power.
Fig. 142.—Portable Engine, from 2½ to 30-horse power.
Fig. 40.—Gwynne and Co.'s Combined Stationary Pumping Engine.
Fig. 139.—Turbine Water-wheel, from 1 to 300-horse power.

Fig. 22.—Combined Pumping Engine, all sizes, obtained Prize Medal, Paris Exhibition.
Fig. 85.—Deep Well Pumping Engine, all sizes.
Fig. 134.—Water-wheel Pumping Machinery.
Fig. 36.—Gwynne and Co.'s Patent Syphon Drainage Machinery.
Fig. 95.—Horse-power Pumping Machinery.

Fig. 86.—Chain Pump Pumping Engine.
Fig. 48.—Deep Mine Centrifugal Pumping Machinery.
Fig. 84.—Double-acting Vertical Pumping Engine.
Fig. 106.—Gwynne and Co.'s Improved Plunger Hand Pump.
Fig. 43.—Wind Power Pumping Machinery.

Steam Engines of all kinds and sizes, Hand and Steam Fire Engines, Water Wheels, Hydraulic Lifts, Cranes and Jacks, Steam and Water Valves, Hydraulic Presses, Sheep Washing Machinery, &c., &c.

List of Centrifugal Pumps, two stamps. Illustrated Catalogues of Pumping Machinery, six stamps. Large Illustrated Catalogue, with many Estimates, &c., twelve stamps. All post free. GWYNNE and Co. have recently effected a considerable reduction in their prices, being determined to supply not only the best but the cheapest Pumping Machinery in the world.

GWYNNE AND CO.,

HYDRAULIC AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, ESSEX STREET WORKS, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

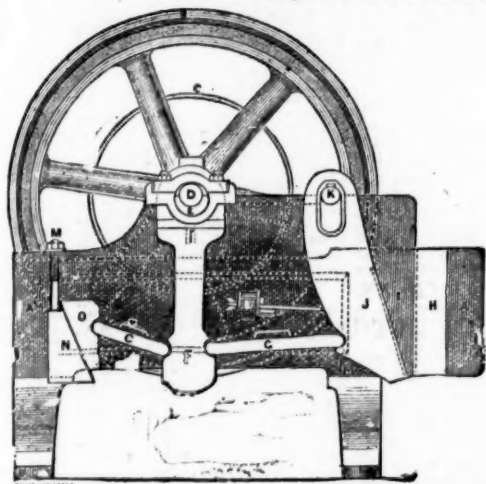
IMMENSE SAVING OF LABOUR.
TO MINERS, IRONMASTERS, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, EMERY AND FLINT GRINDERS, MCADAM ROAD MAKERS, &c., &c.

BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER,

OR ORE CRUSHING MACHINE,

FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS, ORES, AND MINERALS OF EVERY KIND.

It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use in California, Washoe, Lake Superior, Australia, Cuba, Chili, Brazil, and throughout the United States and England. Read extracts of testimonials:—



The Parys Mines Company, Parys Mines, near Bangor, June 6.—We have had one of your stone breakers in use during the last twelve months, and Captain Morcom reports most favourably as to its capabilities of crushing the materials to the required size, and its great economy in doing away with manual labour. For the Parys Mining Company, JAMES WILLIAMS.

H. R. Marsden, Esq.
Eaton Emery Works, Manchester.—We have used Blake's patent stone breaker made by you, for the last 12 months, crushing emery, &c., and it has given every satisfaction. Some time after starting the machine a piece of the moveable jaw about 20 lbs. weight, chilled cast-iron, broke off, and was crushed in the jaws of the machine to the size fixed for crushing the emery. For the Parys Mining Company, THOS. GOLDSWORTHY & SONS.

Alkali Works, near Wednesbury.—I at first thought the outlay too much for so simple an article, but now think it money well spent. WILLIAM HUNT.

Welsh Gold Mining Company, Dolgelly.—The stone breaker does its work admirably, crushing the hardest stones and quartz. WM. DANIEL.
Our 15 by 7 in. machine has broken 4 tons of hard whinstone in 30 minutes, for fine road metal, free from dust. Messrs. ORD and MADDISON, Stone and Lime Merchants, Darlington.

Kirkless Hall, near Wigan.—Each of my machines breaks from 100 to 120 tons of limestone or ore per day (10 hours), at a saving of 4d. per ton. JOHN LANCASTER.

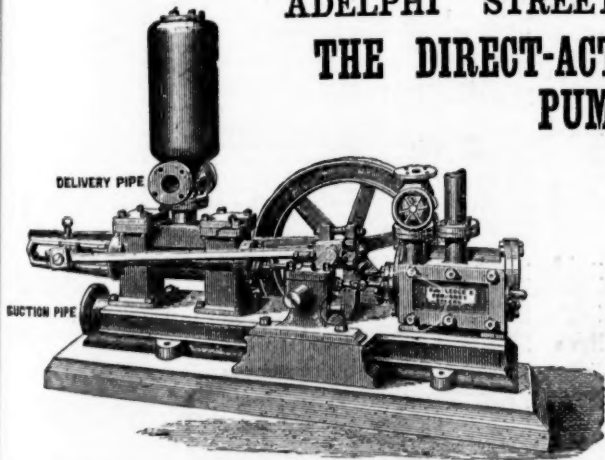
Ovoca, Ireland.—My crusher does its work most satisfactorily. It will break 10 tons of the hardest copper ore stone per hour. WM. G. ROBERTS.

General Fremont's Mines, California.—The 15 by 7 in. machine effects a saving of the labour of about 30 men, or \$75 per day. The high estimation in which we hold your invention is shown by the fact that Mr. Park has just ordered a third machine for this estate. SILAS WILLIAMS.

For circulars and testimonials, apply to—

H. R. MARSDEN, SOHO FOUNDRY,
MEADOW LANE, LEEDS,
ONLY MAKER IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ROUTLEDGE AND OMMANNEY, ENGINEERS, ADELPHI STREET, SALFORD, MANCHESTER, THE DIRECT-ACTING DOUBLE HORIZONTAL PUMPING ENGINE.



THESE PUMPING-ENGINES are especially adapted for FORCING WATER OUT OF MINES, being simple in construction and reliable. They have now been at work many years in collieries, &c., and given every satisfaction.

PUMPS AND

WINDING ENGINES

Especially designed for colliery purposes; also, AIR-COMPRESSING ENGINES, as used in connection with COAL-CUTTING MACHINES, &c.

Further information and prices forwarded on application.

R. and O. are also MAKERS of other classes of PUMPS and WINDING ENGINES.

HENRY VORLEY,

IMPORTER AND REFINER OF

OILS, TALLOW, GREASE, AND TAR.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Cotton Waste, Lambs Cottons, Steam Cement, Colours, Paints,
and General Colliery and Engineers' Stores.

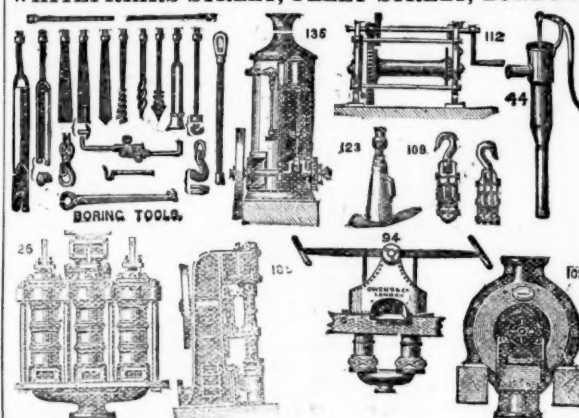
MAKER OF "THE 'REGISTERED' DOUBLE-REFINED MACHINE OIL,"
For Engines, Lathes, Planing Machines, &c.

AND THE IMPROVED BROWN CORVE OIL FOR COLLIERIES

BRAMALL LANE, SHEFFIELD.

S. OWENS AND CO., Hydraulic and General Engineers,

WHITEFRIARS STREET, FLEET STREET, LONDON



MANUFACTURERS OF
BORING TOOLS, for testing ground for Minerals, Bridge Foundations, Artesian Wells, &c., to any depth.

- No. 26.—Treble Barrel and other Deep Well Pumps.
- No. 136.—Vertical and other Portable Steam-engines.
- No. 185.—Horizontal and Vertical Steam Pumping-engines.
- No. 112.—Single and Double-purchase Crab Winches.
- No. 108.—Pulley Blocks of all sizes.
- No. 123.—Bottle and other Lifting Jacks.
- No. 94.—Double-barrel Pumps, for Mine or Quarry use.
- No. 44.—Portable Wrought-iron Pumps, ditto ditto.
- No. 102.—Bernays's Patent Centrifugal Pumps, of all sizes.

ALSO EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF
HYDRAULIC AND GENERAL MACHINERY,

TURBINES, WATER WHEELS, WIND ENGINES,
THE HYDRAULIC RAM, FIRE ENGINES, &c.
Catalogues and Estimates on application.

JOHN AND EDWIN WRIGHT

PATENTERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1770.)
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
IMPROVED

PATENT FLAT AND ROUND WIRE ROPES

From the very best quality of charcoal iron and steel wire.

PATENT FLAT AND ROUND HEMP ROPES.

SHIPS' RIGGING, SIGNAL AND FENCING STRAND, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, STEAM PLOUGH ROPES (made from Webster and Horsfall's patent steel wire), HEMP, FLAX, ENGINE YARN, COTTON WASTE, TARPULING, OIL SHEETS, BRATTICE CLOTHS, &c.

UNIVERSE WORKS, MILLWALL, POPLAR, LONDON.

UNIVERSE WORKS, GARRISON STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

CITY OFFICE No. 5, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.



By a special method of preparation, this leather is made solid, perfectly close in texture, and impermeable to water; it has, therefore, all the qualifications essential for pump buckets, and is the most durable material of which they can be made. It may be had of all dealers in leather, and of

I. AND T. HEPBURN AND SONS,
FANNERS AND CURRIERS, LEATHER MILLBAND AND HOSE PIPE
MANUFACTURERS,

LONG LANE, SOUTHWARK, LONDON.

Prize Medals, 1851, 1855, 1862, for
MILLBANDS, HOSE, AND LEATHER FOR MACHINERY PURPOSES.

CURE YOURSELF BY THE ELECTRIC SELF-ADJUSTING CURATIVE AND MAGNETIC BELT.—Sufferers from spermatorrhoea, nervous debility, painful dreams, &c., can now cure themselves by the only guaranteed remedy in Europe, and sanctioned by the FACULTY.

Free for one stamp by W. JENNER, Esq., Percy House, Bedford-square, London.

N. B.—MEDICINE AND FEES SUPERSEDED.

Reference to the leading Physicians of the day.

A TEST GRATIS. SEND FOR DETAILS.

SPECIAL PAMPHLET ON NERVOUS DEBILITY.—Read the Warning Voice on the Special Treatment of Nervous, Mental, and Physical Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Dimness of Sight, Indigestion, &c. Illustrated with cases. Gives rules for cure by the New Medicines. Dr. SMITH will, for the benefit of country patients, on receiving a description of their case, send a letter of advice GRATIS. Pamphlet (160 pages) free by post in an envelope on receipt of two stamps.—Dr. SMITH, 8, Burton-crescent, London, W.C.

